THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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Keep My Memory Green.

My feet approach life's western slope,
Above me bend the noonday skies;
Beyond me spreads the realm of hope,
Behind the land of memory lies.
I know not what the years may bring
Of dangers wild or joys serene,
But turning to the east, I sing,
"Lord, keep my memory green."

Oh, land of winter and of bloom,
Of singing bird and moaning pine,
Thy golden light, thy tender gloom,
Thy vales and mountains all are mine;
Thy holy loves of other years
With beck'ning hands toward me lean,
And whisper through their falling tears,
"Lord, keep my memory green."

"Perhaps."

Inwoodland ways nowstrangled with the snow
The blue, sweet violets will soon be springing,
The golden-headed aconites will blow,
And in the meadows robins will be singing.
Then from the streets into the fields I'll go;
And my heart answered me, "Perhaps!"

Or, if not then, when strawberries are red,
And flag flowers stand among the blowing rushes,
When roses bloom, and in the trees o'erhead
There is a dreamy melody of thrushes,
My feet again the mossy turf shall tread;
And my heart answered me, "Perhaps!"

Or, better still, I'll sail the windy sea,
Full of large music, billow to billow singing,
And lie 'mid broken lights, and sea-drift free,
Hearing in dreams of land the ship bells ringing—
Yes, oceanward, when summer comes, I'll flee;
And my heart answered me, "Perhaps!"

Oh, heart, I said, thine is the weariest way;
Why wilt thou ever disenchant to-morrow?
Time is so niggardly with each to-day,
Surely 'tis well from future days to borrow.
Art thou afraid such drafts will be to pay?
And my heart answered me, "Perhaps!"

Then 'mid man's fretful dwellings, dim and low,
I'll dream of peace, eternal flowers unfading,
And of that tideless sea whose happy flow
Keeps not a note of sorrow or upbraiding.
Some day I'll find that happy land, I know;
And my heart answered, "Thou shalt go!"

—*Harper's Weekly.*

ADRIENNE'S STORY.

I was never happy at Aunt Browne's, but there seemed no prospect that I should ever leave her. I had come out, so to speak, as far as any one so repressed could come out, but I might as well have staid in. I only sat in corners, talked with the chaperons, or listened to some garrulous octogenarian Aunt Browne's interest in me, such as it was, died a natural death after my first season—it had always been weakly—and the result was a sad deficiency in my wardrobe. She had married off two daughters without difficulty, but a niece, it seemed, stuck closer than a burr. However, it was not my fault that I remained unmarried. I had done my best to be fascinating. Though I hated the idea of marrying for home or position, yet I was sure I should not find it hard to love one who was kind to me, if only on account of the novelty. I was thirty now, and not unused to hearing the changes rung upon the old maid, and the beggars who shouldn't be choosers, by my younger cousins, Susette and Anne. But I had had one opportunity to change for better or worse of which they had never dreamed. The son of Aunt Browne's second husband, Cedric Browne, had asked me to marry him, three years before, as we rowed up the river in June for the rosy laurel blooms to decorate the house and piazzas for Susette's birthday fete. I sometimes wondered what Aunt Browne would have thought of the proceeding, as she had set her heart upon marrying Susette to Cedric. Perhaps I refused him because I was taken unawares, because I was not enough interested to care about frustrating Aunt Browne's plans; perhaps I did not expect to be taken at my word, but imagined it the proper way to decline, in order to be importuned. At all events, my favorite heroines had conducted in this wise. However, we rowed home through the sunset, our boat heaped with the pink flowers, in silence.

"You look as if you were laden with sunset clouds," said Susette, who was watching for us on the shore; but I am certain that Cedric looked like a thunder-cloud.

The next day was the fete. Everybody brought presents for Susette. Cedric gave her an antique necklace of turquoises; I was sure he had meant it for me. We had supper out of doors, under the great pine-trees, and dancing by moonlight. That day I began to regard Cedric Browne attentively. I had known him under the same roof for weeks at a time; I had laughed and talked with him, believing him foreordained to minister to Susette's happiness, "as inaccessible as a star in heaven," so far as I was concerned. He had helped me with Adele's children, who had come to live at Aunt Browne's when their mother died. But that he should regard me with any tender emotions I had never even dared to wish. In fact, I had thought little about him till to-day. I had never observed till to-day that his eyes were as tender as stars, that his face was like that radiant countenance of Mozart in the music-room, that his smile was simply enchantment. It was rather late to make these discoveries.

He did not leave us at once; it seemed as if he staid just long enough for me to know all I had lost. Since then he had been with us once again for a whole month; but little Walter was ill with a spinal affection that kept him on his back, and may by his side; and though Cedric used to relieve me often by day and by night, I could see from my window, and from occasional glimpses into the drawing-room, that the balance of his time was spent in Susette's company.

"Aunt Susette's beau is going to make me a kite," Teddy confided to Walter one day.

"Who's he?" asked Walter from his bed.

"Why, Cedric, of course—Cedric Browne. Bridget says so herself," as if that put the matter beyond dispute.

The next day, when Cedric came up to amuse Walter with the affairs downstairs, that youth demanded: "I say, are you really Aunt Susette's beau, Cedric? Adrienne's ever so nicer. When I'm a man I'll marry Adrienne."

"Then you'll be luckier than I," said Cedric, winding up a top, and spinning it on his palm.

It was a year since then. I no longer went out; I was fairly *passee*. Aunt Browne had abandoned all hopes of me. I was a good nurserymaid, a cheap governess, an inexpensive companion, in the family. In the meantime I could have married any day, if I had chosen to accept the Rev. Abel Amherst, and transfer my labors to the parsonage. To be sure, this wouldnot have proved the brilliant marriage my aunt had expected of me, nor the romantic one I had dreamed of myself, and it was not till I came into possession of a certain family secret that I began to revolve the possibility in my mind. It seems that when my aunt married her second husband, Mr. Browne—Susette and Anne were both Lowells—they had subsisted upon the patrimony left to Cedric by his mother, and that after his father's death, Cedric had turned in the same yearly income from the estate for the family use, and that I, Adrienne Lennox, owed my daily bread to the man whom I had refused, and who had forgotten me. Earning my own livelihood was out of the question. drudgery was my only vocation, and that was too badly paid to be encouraging. I looked at the Rev. Abel Amherst often at this period, with a view to installing him in Cedric's place, if Cedric would only vacate. Oddly enough, Mr. Amherst renewed his suit at this time, and pressed it with the eagerness of a lover, and for the first time I began to hesitate. "The woman who hesitates is lost," said Susette.

I had been out on the hills one day trying to make up my mind to forget Cedric, and marry Mr. Amherst; but whenever I began to think with some interest of going to parish meetings, becoming the president of Dakota leagues and sewing circles, visiting the poor, and drinking tea opposite the Rev. Mr. Amherst all the rest of my days, somehow or other Cedric's face would slip into the picture uninvited, and blot out his rivals, as strong sunlight fades a negative photograph.

"There is a letter for you, Adrienne," said Aunt Browne, when I entered the house, "in the music room, on the top of the dado, under Mozart's picture." I went into the music room, but there was no letter to be seen.

"Perhaps one of the girls has removed it," she suggested. But no one had meddled with it.

"Grandma cooked a letter over the tea-kettle," said little Teddy, reflectively.

"Yes," said grandma, "I wrote a letter to your pa, child. I hadn't any blotting paper, but the fire answers the purpose quite as well."

At that time I had never heard of opening letters by steam. Well, we ransacked the house for that truant letter, but in vain.

"Who was it from, aunt?" I asked.

"How should I know, child?"

"But the handwriting — the postmark?"

"The postmark was blurred."

"Had it a foreign stamp?" I asked, with sudden eagerness. Cedric had gone abroad some months before, and I had not heard of his return.

"A foreign stamp! No. Were you expecting a foreign letter?"

"N-o; but it is the unexpected that always happens, you know."

"It's awfully provoking," said Susette. "Perhaps it was only the recipes Mrs. Clark was going to send you."

"Nothing more likely; but what has become of it? It's a prolonged game of hunt the thimble."

"And supposing it's a letter notifying you of the existence of a first Mrs. Amherst," put in Anne, "or of a legacy left by your forty-fifth cousin in Australia—"

And then the door-bell rang.

Well, after that I suppose I must have accepted Mr. Amherst. Everybody behaved as if I had. I received congratulations and a ring, and the parish begun repairs upon the parsonage, before I could muster courage to tell Mr. Amherst all about Cedric and my mistake, and how I wasn't at all sure I could ever get over it, and care for anybody else, but that I would do my best. And he smiled in a sort of absent way when I told him, but seemed content to take me as I was, for better or worse; only it did strike me sometimes that he was the most undemonstrative lover in Christendom; but I hadn't much experience in lovers, and perhaps they weren't so gushing in real life as novels pictured. He used to kiss my hand when we parted; that was all. He was very gentle, but a little sad, I fancied, with a look which might mean that he was afraid of so much happiness, or that to marry the woman he loved wasn't all fancy had painted it; and often I thought I had perhaps done wrong to tell him the truth about Cedric so unreservedly; yet I had only meant to be honest. But the day was appointed, and suddenly Cedric appeared among us, when I thought he was at the world's end, and he and the girls decorated the little church with white field daisies and grasses for the occasion. You may believe that I avoided the sight of Cedric in the interval before the wedding as much as possible, but somehow I was always stumbling upon him; he seemed to be perpetually at my elbow; he surprised me more than once with traces of tears upon my face; the sound of his voice made my heart turn and quiver within me. If I had dared to withdraw at this juncture, I'm afraid I should have done so; but it was too late; and though I felt like a hypocrite whenever Mr. Amherst spoke of

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., April 22, 1880.

The republican state convention of Massachusetts has pronounced for Edmunds for president.

Tilden has given $10,000, to the Irish relief fund, and all the while Hayes keeps drawing Tilden's salary at the rate of $50,000 per year and don't give a cent. O the fraud.

A GOOD LICK.—The editor of the Clinton Democrat hits some fellows below the belt in this way: "It is announced that Mr. Wallace and his friends are trying to get control of the State Convention to carry it against Tilden. Hence we have a terrible howl against him as one who is doing a great wrong, and abuse is heaped upon his devoted head. But those other fellows, who are working for Tilden, do not regard the part they are taking as anything but the right thing. It is no harm for them to advocate Tilden, but it is a crime for Mr. Wallace to advocate Hancock or any other man. It seems that they deny him the freedom of political action which belongs to every citizen and claim for themselves the right to do as they please. The whole extent of his offense is just this exercise of political freedom, and it had been in accord with them, instead of against, there would have been no words of blame for him." Those fellows assume that the Senator has no rights, except the right to be assailed by blackguards and political whelps.

We endorse the following from the Centre Democrat: The name of Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of this judicial district is mentioned in very complimentary terms in various sections of the State, in connection with the democratic nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court. The State convention could not select a better candidate or one more worthy to occupy a place on the Supreme bench. Judge Mayer is an able, upright and thoroughly trained jurist who would honor the position. He has had many years of experience upon the bench, and is acknowledged to stand in the front rank of the Common Pleas Judges of the state, and would prove a splendid acquisition to the strength of the higher court. The nomination could not fall in a better quarter.

The Peruvian papers report the destruction of the Guano loading apparatus at Chinch Island, the scuttling of a water boat and the complete dessolation of the place. The Chileans also landed at Mollendo, and from accounts probabay much exaggerated, they respected neither foreigners nor natives, ages, sex nor condition. A letter from Arequipa says: "The magnificent buildings in Mollendo belonging to the railroad have been completely destroyed by the Chileans, and everything portable carried off. The officers, led the way, opening private trunks belonging to English ladies and fileing their pockets with the contents." Men are reported having outraged many women and small girls, and in some cases Chilean soldiers were forced by their officers to fire upon their comrades to restrain their devilish brutality.

The Mandaley, India, horror, is thus explained and refered to by a London despatch: Seven hundred men, boys, women, girls, priests and foreigners, sacraficed at Mandaley, for the restoration of the King's health, were burried alive and not burned under the towers of the city walls. The following is an explanation of the horror: When a city is built in Burmah, human sacrifices are offered. A new monarchy usually has a new capital and evil spirits are irritated. There has been no change of capital and the virtue of old sacrifices being gone, to appease evil spirits astrologers declare it necessary to offer seven hundred lives. The sacrifices were made by order of King Theebaw.

Joe Walker, colored, was hanged at Lake Providence, La., last Friday for the murder of Mayor Gray, in October, 1879. The hymn, "On the cross the Saviour died," was sung by the condemned man 3,000 negroes who had gathered to witness the execution.

A despatch from San Francisco, 16, says the storm which has prevailed thlough-out the state for several days has been the severest ever known on the line of the Central Pacific railroad through the mountains. The snow sheds are broken down between Emigrant Gap and Cisco. Yesterday's eastern bound express has got only as far as Alta. The Virginia lightning express stopped at the same point. A snow plow train with eight engines which left the Summit this morning to effect a connection with the snowplow from Emigrant Gap when half a mile west from Summit jumped the track and dashed through the snowsheds for a hundred feet. The West bound emigrant and freight train due at Sacramento last night was stopped by a slide two miles from any station, where it still remains. Every effort is being made to clear the the track.

Kemble appeared at Harrisburg on Tuesday last and entered bail in $5000 to appear at next term of court, for sentence. Of course if he does not appear he will return in a similar manner after court and again enter bail for his appearance at the following term for sentence and thus ad infinitum. Tweed could not fool this way in New York, but, (with a wink) you know Kemble is a republican leader in Pennsylvania.

Iowa has boomed for Blaine. Carry the news to the great American tramp. On the other hand the Kentucky rads have gone for the third term tramp.

Forest fires have done immense damage in New Jersey, in the pine forests of Ocean and Monmouth counties. The fire originated from a spark from a locomotive on the New Jersey Southern railroad on the morning of 14. Since that time an area of probably 50 miles in length and 40 miles in width has been destroyed. Millions of game and other birds have been suffocated by the smoke which is stifling for miles around the burned district. Telegraph wires are destroyed in parts. Fortunately the doomed district was but thinly inhabited. Some loss of live stock is reported.

In Pike county Pa., forest fires have also done immense damage.

A bill introduced by Senator Wallace the other day proposes to require the secretary of the treasury to purchase and extinguish all the outstanding 6 per cent. United States bonds to the amount of not less than $5,000,000 per week. The bill further provides that the amount of these and of all other purchases of outstanding obligations of the United States to be made by the secretary in each successive week shall be advertised by him on Monday of the week preceding.

"MAKE US A KING!".

The Indiana lawyer, says the Herald, who told a Congressional committee a day or two ago that rather than be ruled by the democrats he was for the ex-President for king is a type of that class of fine fellows, known in every age and country, who would rather fly to any evil that they know not of than to endure an imaginary one that may seem imminent. There were a lot of high spirited patriots of the same order among the ancient Israelites; they looked distrustingly upon the impending brood of judges, or rulers, who indeed were intent upon looking out for themselves and their party. The dissatisfied faction, however, instead of canvasing their own friends for a better breed of judges, Shouted "Make us a king!" and they were equally emphatic in their demand for a strong government. They got what they asked for; with an implication of satire that is quite unusual in Holy Writ, but entirely excusable in the case in question or any other like it, we read that the person selected as king was a man who had gone out in search of asses. They got the strong government, too, and as a natural consequence they had wars and glory and taxes, just like their greatest neighbors, as long as their men and money lasted; then, as a nation, they disappeared. There is a faction in American politics that is just as virtuously indignant at what seems to them probable evil as the Hebrew patriots were; but when, instead of helping themselves, they demand that somebody else shall do their work, they are sure to receive more jeers than followers.

CALL FOR HARMONY.

BY A DEMOCRATIC EDITOR WHO FAVORS TILDEN.

The silly war of faction between the personal followers of Senator Wallace and Speaker Randall, which has threatened demoralization to the Democratic party in this State, seems to be in a fair way of ceasing, and promises to result advantageously to the entire organization. The basis of compromise as foreshadowed in the Philadelphia Times, is so fair that as yet no Democratic politician has entered an objection.—Senator Wallace is the recognized leader of the party in the State, and with the united support of the active politicians, satisfactory results may be predicted in the coming campaign. Wallace has been abused by the opposing faction most bitterly, and his record justifies what he says in a private letter to the editor of this paper when he remarks that "I do not strike back, but go foreward steady in my purpose to serve the best interests of my party and unite its forces. I may err in judgment, but I will not yield that judgement to virulence and abuse. If my party prefers the views, purposes and leadership of others, I am content, and will gladly take my place in the ranks of its soldiery." The party should not attempt to change the leadership, but to unite the forces in a grand effort for victory. We are aware that Wallace is opposed to Tilden, but we firmly believe that his best efforts will be tendered the nominee of the Cincinnati convention.—*Bristol (Bucks co.) Observer.*

NO CHANCE TO BEAT GRANT FOR NOMINATION.

The news that Iowa had instructed its delegates to vote for Blaine was received at the Blaine headquarters in Washington, and caused a rejoicing which was general until it was ascertained that Grant had walked off with Kentucky and Missouri. The Grant men have all a long conceded Iowa to Blaine, and were neither surprised nor disappointed over the result. The Blaine men, because they have captured a few men in the northern part of Illinois, are industriously circulating the rumor that Blaine will divide with Grant the Illinois delegation. Advices received from Senator Logan, who is in Illinois, are to the effect that there is no doubt that Illinois will send an instructed Grant delegation to Chicago. It is generally admitted now by the most astute politicians, including the friends of both Blaine and Sherman that it is not in their power to beat Grant. Their reports from Virginia are that Grant will receive its delegation solid. The enemies of General Grant are now endeavoring to get up a series of anti-third term mass meetings in New York, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia. This is a suggestion which is credited to Murat Halstead, who left for New York, to consult reformers of his ilk with a view to arrange for such demonstrations.

The Sherman men cannot disguise their feelings, and are the most dispirited set of political rounders now hanging about Washington.

Since the Germans are ferninst Grant, John Sherman thinks to give his boom a starter by learning to talk Dutch. That is not enough, Johnny, there are several other degrees you must take, viz: Go through learning to drink lager—this will carry you to the middle of May with your lessons in German. Then learn to eat Schweitzer kase; this will carry you to the middle of June; the last degree will be to learn to eat souerkraut, which would take you to the middle of July and as the Chicago convention meets in June, you see John, you will not be able to get through with all the German degrees in time to help that boom any. We fear it is all up with you, John.

The exodus committee of the senate gets some interesting as well as amusing witnesses before it at times. A few days ago R. L. Faulkner, colored, sixty-three years old, from Natchitoches, testified before the Exodus Committee that he was a Republican, but voted the Democratic ticket because it was safer and because he had become disgusted with the Republican leaders in the State. He thought there were seventy or eighty colored men in his district who preferred to and did vote the Democratic ticket, but he could give the names of but four. He said that in 1868 he was President of a Republican club, but one night he was taken out of his house by forty or fifty men, who robbed him of his purse and registration papers and advised him to withdraw from politics, which he did. The Vice-President of the club, a Methodist minister, was shot and killed. The witness had also been persecuted by Republicans, presumably colored men, for affiliating with Democrats, and on one occasion they took a valuable mule belonging to him and drowned it. Senator Vance claimed that this was an offset for the Democrats' stealing his purse and registration papers, but the witness thought it was a "big offset," as the mule was worth $175, and that was a great deal larger sum than the purse which the Democrats stole contained.

Regarding the famine in the government of Orenburg, Russia, the St. Petersburg Golos learns that thousands of families can neither obtain food nor the means to earn it, as there is a scarcity of work as well as of food.

For the Centre Reporter.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES CORRECTED.

In the historical sketches contained in the books entitled "Industries and Institutions of Centre county," are some omissions, and which I will take the liberty to correct. In the list of Associate judges of the Court, the name of George Boal, William Marshal, John Adams and Samuel H. Wilson are omitted.

In the sketch of Potters Mills it is stated that John Car (not Kerr) kept the first hotel, this is an error; I can not speak from my own knowledge, but know it from having heard the older people say, that John Car succeeded Evan Miles, and often heard it said, that a man by the name of Wagner kept the hotel before Mr. Miles, and think it probable that he was not the first, for Potters Mills hotel was always spoken of as one of the first in the county. John Car removed from Potters Mills in the spring of 1824 to the hotel at Browns Mills, in Mifflin county, and was succeeded by John C. Coverly. The brick house which is now the hotel was built, and Major Coverly moved into it in the summer or early in the autumn of 1824. The expectation was to have the house ready for occupancy, and have it dedicated by a 4th of July celebration, the Major agreeing to prepare and deliver the Oration. The mechanics were too slow and a disappointment was the result, but the celebration did not fail. The party assembled in the old house, and the programme was carried out, and the oration delivered as prepared for the new house, and as it was the first 4th of July oration that the boys present ever heard delivered, they were attentive hearers, and those having the best memories could recite it afterwards, and probably some can recall much of it after a lapse of so many years. The peroration I recollect was as follows: "Fellow citizens, at the base of Tussey mountain, whose brave and majestic summit overshadows the stupendous brick mansion in which we are now assembled to celebrate the 50th anniversary of American Independence, every heart dilates with joy, and every eye beams with ecstatic pleasure, on beholding once more the light of this glorious day" &c. An other error is in stating that Judge James Potter built the brick store house in 1823. Judge Potter died I think in 1816 or perhaps 17. The store house was built by his sons, James and John Potter.

Let this suffice for Pennsvalley, and we will cross over to Nittany Valley and notice some errors in Robert Valentine's interesting and admirably written chapter on "The Iron Interests." John Mitchel did not build Hecla and Millhall Furnaces. Hecla was built by Judge McKinney in 1825 and Harvey Bressler & Co., built Millhall furnace a year or two later. John Mitchel, George S. Armstrong and W. W. Miles purchased Hecla from Judge McKinney in 1836. In 1837 or '38 H. F. Tammany purchased Geo. S. Armstrong's interest. G.

Nail manufacturers have concluded to keep up the price and suspend work two weeks longer.

It is thought opium will go up to $30 per pound, on account of the bad outlook of the poppy crop.

Petroleum Centre was destroyed by fire on 9, and an old lady died from excitement. About 25 houses were burned.

The democrats last week had some sweeping victories in New Jersey towns. If democrats will only mind their Ps and Qs, they will have sweeping victories all around.

The committee has decided that neither Washburn nor Donnelly is entitled to a seat in congress, and remand the matter back for a new election.

John Siney the Penn'a labor agitator, is dead. He was something like Kearney, only on a smaller scale.

The Vermont democrats have instructed for Hancock.

Kearney must now go to jail, the supreme court having denied his appeal.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The democratic members of the senate committee on rules and of the senate select committee on the subject of counting the electoral votes held a long private meeting on Saturday with a view of agreeing upon some recommendation for action in regard to the electoral count to be taken by the senate at this session. It was substantially decided to recommend that the two houses of congress shall adopt a new joint rule providing that in case only one certificate of the electoral vote of a state be presented to congress it shall not be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two houses, and that in case of dual returns neither shall be counted unless the two houses agree that one of them is the true and valid return.

This proposition is substantially the same that was offered by Senator Morton in the Forty-fourth congress and then adopted by the senate in the form of a bill, which however, failed to receive final action in that body in consequence of Mr. Thurman having entered a motion to reconsider its passage. The former twenty-second joint rule on the subject required every electoral vote to be rejected to which any objection was sustained by either house.

JUDGEMENT AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RR. CO.

Harrisburg, April 9.—An opinion was filed by Judge Henderson this morning in the case of The Commonwealth vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad, an appeal from the tax settlement for 1877. The amount in dispute was $66,825.62. Judgement for the entire amount is given in favor of the commonwealth, with interest and costs amounting to $87,823.81.

MR. EWING THOROUGHLY REFUTES THE REPUBLICAN ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF BAYONETS AT THE POLLS.

Washington, April 13.—The Democrats of the House broke their silence to-day and General Ewing in a ringing speech of an hour answered every point that had been made in the dozens of howling harangues which the Republicans have been burdening the record with since the free election clause of the Army bill has been under consideration. When the previous question was ordered on the bill yesterday it was generally understood that, in the absence of Mr. Clymer, who had been in charge of the bill, the Democrats would not take advantage of their right to one hour to close the debate. Mr. Atkins, however, assumed charge of the bill, but instead of speaking himself yielded his full time to General Ewing. The Republicans did not attempt to cover their surprise at this, and knowing the aggressive manner of Ewing, his power of speech and logical method of arranging the points of his argument, they realized that after all Democratic silence would have been far preferable to the truth spoken fearlessly. General Ewing spoke to a full and remarkably attentive House. The speech was a powerful and practical refutation of all the charges so recklessly made of late by the Radicals. General Ewing referred to Garfield's vacant chair as an eloquent protest against the somersault of his party. He then glanced at a few of the speeches of the republicans, singling out Robeson's and Hawley's for particular attention. Robeson's speech he alluded to as deserving only of ridicule, and treated it accordingly. Hawley's speech, however, was completely pulled to pieces. In response to one of his points that riders to appropriation bills tended to revolution, General Ewing showed that the Republican party had done more according to this to stir up revolution than all the parties that ever existed before. In twelve years of Republican control of Congress they had put 387 political riders on appropriation bills. He also showed that Mr. Hawley had been preaching what he had never practised. In the Forty-third Congress, of which Mr. Hawley was a conspicuous member, forty-four political riders had been put on. Mr. Hawley voting for forty-four revolutions in the Forty-third Congress contrasted ridiculously with Mr. Hawley holding his hands up in holy horror at one little so-called rider this year, which the Republicans had advocated and the President had approved last year.

General Ewing told the Republicans that the Democracy would not tremble because the Republicans had threatened to raise the issue on this question during the coming fall. "Go to the country, if you will," he said, "on this amendment. We will meet you and rout you." At this juncture several Republicans tried to interrupt, but their voices were drowned amid cries of "Order, order, order," on the Democratic side. The Republicans had all the time they wanted and the Democrats very properly determined to have at least one hour without interruption. General Ewing then went on to explain the meaning of the Sparks amendment. Its purpose was to stop Federal interference with elections a purpose consistent with the inherent traditions of liberty which belonged to the race. He declared that the purpose of a regular army was to suppress insurrection and repel invasions, not to be used in the ordinary execution of the laws of the country. He quoted from Blackstone to show how jealously the English people had guarded the ballot-box. Even in the recent elections, although it was training time for the militia, orders were issued that the militia should not convene until the election was over.

Thus he spoke for an hour, and a single copy of his speech would offset a thousand Republican documents. Towards the close of his remarks he caused to be read various extracts from testimony taken in the South showing the base uses to which the army had been put. The story, old as it was, excited indignation. General Ewing referred to Mr. Hayes as the "good-goody President," but said that some man might succeed him with more ambition and more courage. It might be Grant, he said, and the power to use the army at the polls was a dangerous one. The mention of Grant's name in connection with the Presidency was applauded by the Republicans. All in all, Ewing's speech was one of the finest of the session and one of the best of his life. He has done his party a great service in exposing the false arguments of the Republicans and placing this matter in a proper light before the country. It was the fitting close of a contest conducted with much manly dignity by the Democrats. No further debate being in order, the bill was passed by a vote of 118 to 95, all the Greenback members voting with the Democrats.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY MURDER MYSTERY SOLVED BY A DEATH BED CONFESSION.

New York, April 9—A Reading, Pa., special dispatch states some time ago the dead body of a traveling pedler was found in a creek near New Holland, Lancaster county. A few days previously he had stopped at the inn of George Marks. The body of the peddler indicated foul play, but no clue could be obtained of the murderer.

On Monday last Marks, the hotel keeper, died a natural death, and it is now known as a fact that before he died he made a full confession that he and a neighbor of his named Weidler, had murdered the pedler and subsequently thrown him in the creek. The three men had been gambling at the hotel, the peddler winning from both. When leaving, Marks and Weidler dealt him blows from behind, killed and robbed him and threw his body into the creek. Great excitment prevails. Weidler is not to be found.

Atlanta, Ga., is puzzled over a perfect iron wedge that was taken from the middle of a blue granite rock found forty-six feet under the ground.

TRIAL LIST.

The court record shows the following cases for trial at April term of court.

FIRST WEEK.

B. F. Clow, use of vs. Derby Coal Co.
William Wolf vs Wm S Long.
Bird Coal and Iron Co vs W. M. Holmes.
H. E. Gentzel, et al vs Smith and Co
Hoffer and Kline vs Anna Lawery
J. H. Orndorf vs J. P. Zimmerman.
O. U. Harvey & Bro vs Liyeright Lingle and Co.
Hoffer and Kline vs R. W. Snook & Co
J. S. Brisbin vs J. C. Brisbin
I. Guggenheimen vs Jos. Bittner's Ex'rs.
Lydia Miller vs John Spangler
John Mills vs J. L. Neff.
Lyon & Co vs John Cambell.
Owen Hancock vs J. B. Williams et al
James Rowen vs Joseph Iddings.
William Beckwith et al vs Joseph Herbering.
H. Smoyer vs John Cuny

SECOND WEEK.

Jerry, Tolan, et ux vs Philip Teats.
Jerry Tolan et ux vs M Strauss. et ux.
C. T. Alexander et al vs J. R. DeHass et al
J. C. Williams use of vs I. Mitchel Ex'r
Abram Crain vs H. M. Mann
W. O. Mulholland vs H. Mulholland.
J. W. Holmes vs Robert Holmes Ex'r
John Kern, vs Jacob Sankey
D. Keller vs S. H. Stover
Peter Rider vs Thomas Bower
John Hoy vs John Gingerich
Melchoir Bierly vs Joseph Bierly
D. G. Bush et al vs Brockerhoff heirs
John Hoy vs Harper Bros.
John Hoy vs John Gingerich
Daniel Derr vs Charles McCafferty
Farmers' Mut. Ins Co vs D. C. Gingerich
Mary Ann Hoy vs John Gingerich
J. E. Tibbens vs Overseers of S. Shoe
John Hoy vs John Gingerich
William Iddings vs Joseph Iddings
Ira C. Leathers vs D. S. Dunham
T. M. Hall et al admr vs E. C Carr admr.
Valentine Reese vs William Walkey
S. Baum vs John Spangler
A. Baum vs John Spangler
Abram Baum vs John Spangler
Millburn, Wane & Co vs Daniel McBride
Ellis Orvis vs Daniel Nestlerode.

JURORS.

The following jurors have been drawn for April:

Grand Jurors.

Benner—J Hamilton, Wm Grove
Gregg—Wm Sholl
Potter—J H Odenkirk, C Shiffler, D J Moyer, G M Boal, John Rishel, W W Spangler, W A Kerr
College—Geo Kline
Walker—H B Twitmire, L M Beck
Spring—M Furey, M P Furey, Jos Ross Harris—Ph Meyers
Worth—Eb. Records
Penn—Sam Everts
Howard twp.—J D Hall
Bellefonte—L Doll, S A M'Quistion
Unionville—John Bing
Liberty—D W Herring

Traverse—1st Week

Union—J E Way
Spring—S Lyon, H Heverly
Harris—Jacob Condo, John Leech
Worth—J Morrison, R J Kelly, J B Williams
Marion—Lewis Dunkle
Potter—G W Spangler, Alf Hosterman, Wm Ehrhart, Wm Swab, Eph Keller
Bellefonte—Ed Graham, H Sechler
Philipsburg—P Gowland, A Owen, G H Zeigler, C Munson, O Adams
Gregg—Dan'l Runkle, Wm Neese
Boggs—Ed Smith, R C Irwin, I L Neff
Halfmoon—D Mattern, I C Fisher
Rush—J B M'Card, C Moyer
Howard twp.—N Askey
Liberty—L Metzger
Burnside—J Bumbarger, E Chambers, I Gray, Jonas Stine
Miles—Jonath Walker, H G Royer
Walker—S S Peck, H Sprowl
Huston—H G Cronister, J Q Miles, A Woodring
Taylor—T Merryman
Snowshoe—Wm Askey
Burnside—J B Newcomer
Millheim—E C Campbell
Milesburg—Frank E Bible

Traverse—2d Week.

Taylor—J W Morris, W Calderwood
Benner—John Reese, A Garbrick, H Fishburn
Boggs—Wm Wagner
Bellefonte—S A Brew, W Eckly
Spring—J G Larimer, J Sheller, J Stover
Rush—L Steinrock
Walker—B F Emerick, Jac Garbrick, C S Beck
Ferguson—Jos Gates, D Barr, S D Erb, A J Orndorf
Gregg—Jacob M'Cool
Philipsburg—A J Dress, A Atherton
Penn—A W Ulrich, S Ard
College—T B Christ, S Glenn, J C Bathgate
Burnside—G K Bonk
Haines—Wils Russel
Halfmoon—T Wilson
Potter—J C Boal
Marion—W W Beck
Miles—J C Smull
Snowshoe—Jno Gilliland
Union—S K Emrick, A R Hall

KEMBLE GIVES BAIL.

HIS EXPLANATION OF HIS SUDDEN DEPARTURE AND RETURN.

Harrisburg, April 13,—Kemble stopped at the Lochiel House last night. At nine o'clock this morning he started for the Court house in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Funk, where Sheriff Reel handed the capias to him. From there the party went to jail, Messrs. Herr and Weiss of his counsel having joined them. Judge Pearson arrived a half hour later. District Attorney Hollinger shortly afterwards appeared, and Deputy Sheriff Eyster handed the Judge the original capias with the remark that he had served it on Mr. Kemble in the jail this morning.

Mr. Kemble was then sworn and said: "I sent a telegram last Friday to Mr. Quay, asking him to inform Mr. Weiss that I would be in Harrisburg on Monday. I saw in the papers that I did not intend to come, and told my lawyers that nobody had any authority to say that for me. I reached Philadelphia on Monday morning, and went direct to the Pennsylvania railroad office, on Fourth street, where I sent a telegram to the agent of the road at Harrisburg, asking him to tell my counsel that I was coming, and they should meet me. I also sent a telegram to Mr. Calder to the same effect. I then got into my carriage with Mr. Kerns and gave orders to drive direct to go to the West Philadelphia depot. As the door of the carriage was closed a man looked in the door and said: 'Are you Mr. Kemble?' I replied that I was, and he then said he was an officer. I told him to jump in, that I was going the same place that he was, and he and a companion got in the carriage with Mr. Kerns and me, and were taken to the depot."

Judge Pearson asked the question whether Mr. Kemble knew that Salter, Petroff, Romberger and Crawford were to come and enter bail.

"No, sir," said Mr. Kemble. "I knew nothing of the others coming, nor did I have the slightest knowledge of their actions for two weeks previous.

Mr. Herr here said that he wished to ask the witness under oath if he will be here at the time set by the Court to receive his sentence.

"Yes," said Mr. Kemble, "I will be here on the 20th, if I am alive. I don't intend to run away. I can't afford to run away from anything."

At this juncture, District Attorney Hollinger entered a protest against Mr. Kemble being released on bail. "We make the same objection," said Mr. Hollinger, "as in the case of Salter and others, and cite the same authorities. We have no precedent in this county, and your Honor will use your discretion."

After some discussion among the attorneys Judge Pearson intimated that the Court was cajoled by counsel for defense once before. They received a postponement of the sentence for a while on the plea that there was pressing business to be transacted by the defendants, when in reality they wanted to get their cases before the Pardon Board. As to a previous pardon Judge Pearson said he very much doubted if he would recognize one.

After some further discussion during which Kemble assured the Judge he would appear for sentence, the Court fixed the bail at $5,000, which was given and Kemble and party left for Philadelphia shortly after twelve o'clock.

THIRTY BUILDINGS BURNED AT HOLIDAYSBURG.

Altoona, Pa., April 14.—An extensive fire broke out in A. Holiday's livery stable, Holidaysburg, at four o'clock this afternoon. The home fire department was unable to successfully fight it and sent for help to Altoona which arrived in less than an hour. Eight houses and twenty-two stables were destroyed. The loss will reach $20,000 and the insurance $10,000. The fire was started by an incendiary who was seen and recognized but not captured.

AN EXPENSIVE SMOKE.

A FARMER'S WIFE, FURNITURE AND WAGON BURNED.

Arthur Calomel, of Boiling Springs, Cumberland county, visited Carlisle on Saturday with his wife for the purpose of purchasing new furniture. Having purchased the furniture they started on their return, the farmer riding one of the horses attached to a borrowed wagon, and the wife occupying a seat in the vehicle. When about a mile outside of Carlisle the wife discovered that the straw beneath her had become ignited by a spark from the farmer's pipe, and calling his attention to the fact she sprang from the wagon. This action fanned the sparks on her clothing into a blaze, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. Two young men passing by ran to her assistance by tearing the clothing from her saved her from burning, and perhaps death, although she was left in a costume assumed, in these days only by natives of an extremely warm climate.

She was then wrapped in a shawl, and taken to a neighboring house to be properly clothed. In the mean time the fire in the wagon had gained head-way and before the horses could be unhitched and water applied the body of the vehicle and all its contents were consumed.

THE FOREST FIRES.

Bushkill, Pa., April 18.—Great forest fires are now raging in Lehman township Pike county, and in portions of Monroe county. It is estimated that fully 20,000 acres of forest have been burned. The damage caused by the fires in this county this year amounts to a large sum.

Friday night's rains have extinguished the New Jersey fires.

In Virginia between Lynchburg and Norfolk the forest fires were still raging on Sunday.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

About Twenty-five White Men and Chinamen Blown to Atoms.

San Francisco Cal., April 18.—The giant powder works in the district of Berkley, exploded yesterday, killing twelve white men and twelve or fifteen Chinamen. This is the third explosion this company has sustained, all attended with loss of life. The explosion occurred in the picking room and all the men at work there were killed. There was about six thousand pounds of powder in the room. All the victims were blown to atems. A large portion of the skull of a Chinaman was found with the queue attached. There were six houses inside of the works and they were all blown to pieces.

The explosion is supposed to be the result of carelessness. The workmen are hired by the piece and directed to use wooden mallets in picking cartridges; but they found they could work faster and make more money by using iron hammers—a dangerous practice. It is supposed that some man struck his cartridge once too often and it went off, igniting the powder before him, which communicated with the adjacent packages, with the above terrible result.

THE STORM AT NEWPORT.

Newport, Pa., April 17, 1880.—During the prevalence of the thunder storm, which passed over Perry county on Friday evening, three barns were struck by lightning, as follows: D. Hair's, in Carroll township; P. Roth's, in Centre township, and G. Rhinehart's, in Wheatfield township. The building's were all consumed with their contents, as far as is known, save Hair's whose live stock was rescued.

RESUSCITATION OF A CONVICT WHO HAD BEEN HANGED.

Peth, April 16, 1880—A most extraordinary case of resuscitation is reported to have taken place at Raab on the 14th, inst. A young convict named Takacca, who had murdered two woman, was hanged. He was about twenty-three years of age. After the body was cut down and examined by the physicians life was pronounced extinct. As a scientific experiment the body was subjected to an electro-galvanic current, and after a few hours signs of life were perceptible. The resuscitated convict completely recovered the use of his senses, and his first actions were of violence toward the prison officials by whom he was surrounded. He soon began to suffer from congestion of the brain and became delirious during the night. He made repeated attacks upon the keepers and complained of violent pains, asking from time to time for milk and water. Death released him finally from his sufferings yesterday morning. The entire medical faculty in this city is considerably exercised over the case.

TWO MEN PERISH BY POISONOUS GASES WHILE DIGGING A WELL.

Lancaster, April 14—Early this morning two men, named Daniel Miller and Charles Fraser, were suffocated in a well near Bird-in-Hand. It appears that a blast had been set off, and one of the men went down before the gas had time to escape and was immediately overcome. His comrade went to his rescue and lost his life in the attempt. Both men were unmarried and about twenty-five years of age.

Sellers' Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years,* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it. Aug. 7,

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. 1my nr

NOTICE THE BARGAINS.

On account of failing health the undersigned has decided to quit the mercantile business and desires to close out his entire stock as early as possible. He therefore offers the following

Liberal Inducements to all

Cash buyers: On bills to the amount of $5 and over a discount of 10 per cent.

On bills of $10 and over a discount of 20 per cent. will be allowed.

Also will pay the highest market prices for produe in exchange for goods.

I offer special inducements on such goods as Shawls, Dressgoods, Mens' Underwear, hats and caps, ready-made Clothing, cottonades, vest patterns and cassimeres, ladies and misses lasting Gaitors.

I purpose however to keep up my stock of groceries to the last, giving all who may call also the advantage in those goods. Heartily thankful to customers for past patronage and trust all will take advantage of the above.

S. M. Swartz.

Sap4t Tusseyville.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license, in the Office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county, and that application will be made at the next Session of said Court to grant the same.

W. S. Musser,	Tavern,	Millheim bore.
John Ramsdale,	do	Philipsburg do.
Henry Roff,	do	Walker twp.
Jonathan Kreamer,	do	Millheim boro.
James Passmere,	do	Philipsburg do.
James Masley,	Saloon	do do
John Anderson,	do	Bellefonte do
Daniel Garman,	Tavern	do do
David J. Meyer,	do	Potter twp
John H. Odenkirk,	do	do do
Perry. H. Stover,	do	Penn twp
Geo. J. Blackford,	Saloon	Bellefonte boro
Edward Brown,	Tavern	do do
Gotlieb Haag,	do	Spring twp
Joel Kling, jr.	do	Marion, do
Fred'k Smith,	eating house	Bellef't boro
D. G. Bush,	Tavern	do do
H. C. Yeager	eating house	do do
George Miller.	Tavern	Gregg twp
C. A. Faulkner	do	Philipsburg boro
Robert Lloyd,	do	do do
Harvey Witheright	eatiug house	Snow Shoe twp
Alvis Kohlbecker,	Tavern	Boggs twp
Jeffrey Hayes,	do	Rush twp
D. H. Ruhl,	do	Potter do
R. V. Shaffer,	do	Howard boro
W. R. Teller.	do	Bellefonte do.
Shadrach Steffey,	Tavern,	Ferguson twp.
John G. Uzzle,	Tavern	Snow Shoe twp
Peter Weber	Saloon,	Philipsburg.

J. C. HARPER.

1 apr. tc Prothy.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED **STOMACH BITTERS**

FEVER AND AGUE.

The true antidote to the effects of miasma is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This medicine is one of the most popular remedies of an age of successful proprietary specifics, and is an immense demand wherever on this Continent fever and ague exists. A wineglassful three times a day is the best possible preparative for encountering a marlarious atmosphere regulating the liver, and invigorating the stomach.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 28th day of April, A. D. 1880, for confirmation and allowance

1. The final account of John Hoffer, administrator of Martin Murphey, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased.
2. The account of Jacob D. Valentine guardian of Thomazine Thomas, minor child of Jacob V. Thomas,
3. The first and partial account of Jacob W. Moyer and Daniel Moyer, late of Haines township, deceased.
4. The account of John Hoffer, guardian of Lavina Stine, (formerly Lavina Mayes) minor child of Jeremiah Mayes, late of Benner township, deceased.
5. The final account of Dr. T. S. Musser, guardian of D. W. Holloway, minor child of Daniel C. Holloway, late of Haines township deceased.
6. The second and final account of Richard Conley and J. B. Roan, executors of &c., of Robert Roan, late Benner township, deceased.
7. The account of James Heverly, guardian of Sarah Walker, minor child of Michael A. Walker, late of Boggs township, deceased, as filed by John Heverly and Joseph Royer, executors of James Heverly, deceased.
8. The account of Jonathan Weaver, guardian of Calvin Weaver, minor child of Soloman Weaver, late of Miles township, deceased.
9. The account of R. B. Hesterman, administrator of &c., of Ann Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
10. The account of John Shaffer, administrator of &c., of Regina Smeltzer late of Miles township, deceased.
11. The account of J. C. Zimmerman, guardian of Nancy E. Johnstonbaugh (formerly Segnor) minor child of Simon G. Segnor, late of Harris township, deceased.
12. The accounnt of Rebeca Murphy, surviving administratrix of &c., of James C. Murphy, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
13. The account of Robert Glenn, administrator of &c., of William Harpster, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
14. The account of Jacob Neese, administrator of &c., of Christina Neese, late of Penn township deceased, as filed by S J. Herring and William Neese, administrators of said Jacob Neese, deceased.
15. The thirteenth annual account of Daniel Rhoads and John Irvin, Jr., surviving trustee under the will of William A. Thomas, deceased.
16. The account of Jacob Stover, guardian of Anna Shull, minor child of Elisabeth Shull, late of Miles township, deceased.
17. The final account of James Duck, Michael B. Duck and Henry E. Duck, administrators of &c., of J. Henry Duck, late of Gregg township, deceased.
18. The account of James Duck, Michael B. Duck and H. E. Duck, trustees appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county to sell the real estate of J. Henry Duck, deceased.
19. The account of James Ward and Aibert Ward, executors of &c., of Simon Ward, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
20. The account of James P. Coburn, executor of &c., of Samuel Huston, late of Potter township, deceased.
21. The account of James P. Coburn, executor of &c., of James Barber, late of Gregg township, deceased.
22. The first and partial account of Peter Shultz and Henry Etters, executors of &c., of John Etters, late of College township, dec'd.
23. The account of Sarah R. Way and G. W. Fisher, executors of &c., of Caleb C. Way, late of Half Moon township, deceased.
24. The second and final account of J. H. Reifsnyder, administrator of &c., of John Baney, late of Gregg township, deceased.
25. The first partial account of R. W. Singleton, administrator of &c., of C. L. Beckwith, late of Worth township, dec'd.
26 The account of Noah and Michael Stover, administrators of &c., of Martin Stover, late of Haines township, dec'd.
27. The final account of John Curtin, guardian of Harry Saylor, min

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Apr. 22 80.

☞ TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the tables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 337, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 98, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 1 P. M. and every two weeks after, Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Old buggies taken as part pay on new work at Murray's Coach-shop, and no misrepresentations.

—The new comet is said promises to be a grand one. But if you do not get to see it, its because you can't come it.

—Let the ladies of Haines twp., go to Fiedler & Runkle, of the Farmer's Store, where the latest styles, biggest assortment, and lowest prices are had in dress goods.

—Judge Frank honored the Reporter with a visit the other day. He is a capital associate on or off the bench.

—Hiram Hoffer broke a leg at Tyrone by slipping from a step ladder.

—The person who took a pair of pruning shears from H. Boozer's shop, will oblige by returning same to Mich. Condo.

—Plaster! Plaster!! Plaster!!! at Spring Mills. Krumrine & Son, have the inside track and facilities for selling plaster lower than elsewhere, and pay the highest cash price for grain.

A district local convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held at Centre Hall on Saturday and Sunday, the 24th and 25th instants. Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary, will be present.

—Jacob M. Kepler, formerly of Pine Grove Mills, this county, has bought the Pionesta National, and will conduct it as a democratic paper. Jake is a Centre county democrat of soundest timber.

—Anything you need to wear or eat can be had at Farmer's Store, in Haines twp. Fiedler & Runkle ahead.

—Mr. Vandyke has the contract to build the R. R. from Tyrone to Penna Furnace, and will put 200 men to work and complete the work by harvest.

—Hot cakes it is said go fast, but no touth to the fast going of suits at Goldman's, who boasts that he keeps the biggest stock in the county and sells cheapest of all. Goldman is king now.

—Rev. I. C. Edmunds will return from Kansas and take charge of Adamsburg German Reformed church. Mr. Edmunds some years ago was pastor of the Aaronsburg Ref. charge.

—Lock Haven, Pa., April 14.—The extensive tannery of Keistler Bros. was burned this afternoon. Lossabout $100,000; insurance $75,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. There were fifty men and Boys employed in the building.

—The most bloodless knock down we have yet heard of took place last week as there was a big crowd at the Philad. Branch store, where prices were knocked cown, suits dragged out in a manner to astonish the natives. Lewins don't seem to care if he does loose on a suit, he is bound to make you buy.

—Sugar Valley has a coal boom. Samples of coal from the farm of Adam Kale, 2 miles from Logansville, were left at the Reporter office, sent to Mr. Witmer by his son-in-law Mr. Smith. The specimen is undoubtedly coal of an inferior quality and further developements may produce a still better article.

—There is good news for the people of Haines twp., in the fact that Fiedler & Runkle of the Farmer's Store are about opening an astonishing assortment of new goods the like of which the lower end has never seen. They promise to sell very low and as they are men of truth you can bet that bargains will be offerd.

—A gal asked her feller right after church the other day where he got them nice Sunday-go-to-meetings that he had on, and looked so slick in. Why dear, said he, dont you see in the Reporter every time that at Goldman's of the Standard Clothing Hall is headquarters for these. He told her too, what pleased her more, that he had ordered his wedding suit at the Standard.

—Old pappy Hinebach must know where the eels roost—he histed just 17 of the slippery fellows, and fine large fellows they were, one morning of last week. In the midst of his good luck he did not forget the Reporter and presented us with two nice ones, for which he has our thanks and hope he will live long to enjoy his favorite sport of fishing.

—Attorney Bower, of Bellefonte, popped in to see the Reporter the other day, but was too full of business to stay long.

—C. Dinges is now in the eastern cities to purchase a full line of store goods. Having enlarged his room for his increased trade and an addition of a regular assortment of dry goods which will arrive this week, he will be pleased to have all call and examine his new stock.

—We see from the Republican that a daily paper is to be issued from that office called the "Bellefonte Morning News," Mr. H. Bixbe, at 40 cents per month. We wish it success and lots of money as its reward. The paper is to be independent. Bellefonte will deserve credit if it sustains a daily.

—G. W. Rumberger, esq., has moved to Unionville, nevertheless he says that does not make him a *Union villain*. Good.

—Go to Lee's coach shops if you want a buggy, carriage or wagon repaired or repainted. You find the most experienced workmen in his employ. All jobs guaranteed, whether new or repaired.

—All Haines twp. is ontip-toe over the splendid new goods just received by Fiedler & Runkle of the Farmer's Store. They are ahead of anything this side of Jerusalem for bargains.

—The Lock Haven Republican learns that the Cato and Beech creek railway took possession of their line of survey with a view of pushing the work to completion during the summer. They have a capital of $1,500,000, and will stock and run their own road, with its own repair shop.

—At the Standard Clothing Hall, opposite the Brockerhoff, is the place where men now go to seek their fortunes. Go to Goldman and see his wonderful stock of Clothing at low prices, it is far better than trying your luck at Leadville.

—Amputation of the leg was performed on last Thursday, 15, upon Mr. George Meese, a young man of about 25 years, son of Jacob Meese, of Tusseyville. Mr. Meese had been confined to bed for one year from caries of the bone at the knee and had been suffering from it for some 3 years. The limb was amputated at the middle third of the thigh, the operation being circular. The amputation was skillfully performed by Dr. Alexander of this place, and accomplished in a few moments. Dr. A., was assisted by Drs. Musser, Van Valzah and Jacobs. The patient, under the influence of ether, was not sensible to the operation, and for the time being seems to find some relief and was doing as well as could be expected.

—Dinge's stock of new dry-goods will be opened out this week, and all are invited to call and examine it.

—A full line of Stoneware all sizes and shapes at Sechlers, and sold at low prices; also queensware of the finest quality.

Valentine Walters' new barn, near Centreville, with contents, hay, straw, oats, and several young cattle, was burned on the 6th inst. Just one year before the barn that stood on the same site was destroyed in like manner.

—Dinges will have the first arrival of spring goods in the valley.

—Friday night a heavy storm set in which continued all next day, blowing down many fences. This is the third blow down of fences within a month, and it keeps our farmers busy setting them up.

—Sechler's sell more groceries than any other establishment within a hundred miles. Always keeping the best and purest secures them a large trade and makes their grocery headquarters. Call and examine their goods.

—Dinges is in New York and Philadelphia this week, to get the best and latest styles of goods, which will be opened this week.

—Dinges has enlarged his store and this week opens out a full line of dry-goods in connection with groceries. Call around.

—From the actions of the different New York county conventions it seems that old man Sammy Tilden is fast loosing ground. Maybe from the fact that his name has been too long before the public as a candidate. But it is not so with all, men. The longer some men are candidates for public favors and patronage the more successful they are. Such is the case with the well known and reliable Bee Hive store. They are gaining more custom daily. You may ask the question why, it is easily answered. There are several reasons:

First. They do a square and honest, business and have only one price.

Second They have all their goods marked in plain figures so a child 5 years old can buy as cheap as a grown person,

Third. They have by far the largest stock in the county, of dry-goods, carpets, notions, boots, shoes, hats &c.

And last, but not least, they sell cheaper than any other store in these diggens, and allow no misrepresentations to be made by any of their salesmen or themselves; you will always find the Messrs. Bauland & Newman honorable men to deal with. By all means go to the Bee Hive when you go to Bellefonte.

—Be sure you're right, then go ahead, is a wellworn but true maxim. If gentlemen will put it into practice, in the matter of buying Clothing they will always go to Lewin's Philad. Branch, where they can get the best goods for least money.

Five hundred new buildings will be erected in Altoona this summer. This is the best kind of a boom for the workingmen.

—500 men and boys wanted at the Philad Branch for fine suitings; call.

—It is acknowledged by all that the Windsor "Nova Scotia" plaster is superior to any other. The only place it can be obtained in this county is from I. J. Grenoble, Spring Mills, Pa.

AARONSBURG.—Grain looks promising here. A few ago days one of the hands at the steam sawmill in the mountain south of here, had several fingers taken off by the saw. Mr. Wm. Stover is still suffering from a sprain of his knee, several years ago, and is obliged to use crutches. Mrs. Aaron Weaver is also suffering much from a sprained knee and Miss Emma Jordan is also suffering from an old injury to one of her legs. Mr. Springer, the new landlord, seems to know how to keep hotel.

—You are at all times welcome to inspect the groceries kept for sale at Sechlers—they take pride in showing their goods and having them examined, because they are confident they will stand any test for being pure, fresh and wholesome. They keep every article in their line, and are thoroughly fair dealing men, upon whose word you can rely, and we know of no grocery that is as complete and well arranged in all its departments.

— A burglar pouch containing an inch bit, a pair of folding sissors, nippers, caps, bullets, powder, &c., was found in a field back of Hartleton, Union Co., last week. They are supposed to have been the property of some local cracks-man, who abandoned the business for a more honorable calling.

—Look out for the finest stock of spring goods, as Lewins is in the City.

Kearney has been taken to the house of correction where he went through the hands of a barber, was clothed in a convict's garb and placed in a cell.

—Remember, we don't deal in all kind of truck, but we only manufacture Clothing which can not be surpassed in neatness and fit, as we make it a study; call at the Philad Branch. Also—we want our patrons to know, we don't buy ready made goods, and need not pay a profit to the wholesale dealer, but we give the benefit to our customers, therefore we can sell 25 per cent. less then any other store in Centre county.

For the Reporter.

SPRING MILLS, APRIL 13, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—There was in your first paper of April an account of the Star Literary Society holding their last public meeting for the winter term of school. As to the author suspicion points to the editor of the Star Literary The writer states that the paper was composed of sound sense and many things of real merit; but we would say self praise is poor recommendation, and besides that, he is the only one that we heard say any thing the like of. He also states, that several members of the society being dissatisfied with his first issue, went so far as to give an untruthful account in the Millheim Journal, but it was not untruthful, for the paper was of obscene character, and no gentleman would have read the like in presence of ladies, and also states that these dissati-fied parties (because they were not appointed editor of the regular paper) had gotten up an extra sheet which they had intended to read regardless of what the opinion of the society might be, and that most of the paper was so foreign and did not take; but not so, the audience was very restless until the reading of the extra sheet began; new if the intelligent part of the audience will testify that most of it was so foreign where will that leave the regular paper, for they have declared the extra sheet superior to the regular paper. Now we hope when society re-opens that they will appoint such ones for editors that are competent so that no discrepencies may arise. And now as the editors of the regular sheet would not make a reply to the article in your parer, we shall talk for them, and hope if member has anything more to say he will do so as we still have a little in store for him.

Yours &c.
JUSTICE.

(We think there is 'nuf said, as it is matter that scarce interests any one.—(ED REPORTER.)

—You need not study very long when you want a nice suit of Clothing, go at once to the Philad Branch and you will be treated square.

MILLHEIM ITEMS.

Farmers are busy ploughing and sowing oats.

We have at present three schools, averaging twenty scholars each. The instructors are Misses Hattie Lanich, Annie M. Long and W. H. B. Eisenbuth.

No less than 13 persons will attend Court at Bellefonte, from this place, next week.

Harvy Confer is making preparations to build a new house on Penn street.
ELDERSTALK.

—Read Fiedler & Runkle's adv. It is a genuine Farmer's Store, and headquarters for bargains and cheap goods in Haines twp.

LOCAL CONVENTION OF THE Y. M. C. A. —A local convention of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Centre Hall, commencing on Friday evening, next, 23, and continuing on Saturday and Sunday, April 24 and 25. Meetings will be held at the following places: On Friday evening at 7½ p. m., in the Evangelical church; Saturday afternoon, at 2 p. m., and Sat. evening, at 7½ p. m., in the M. E. church; Sunday morning at 9 a. m., in the Evangelical church, and Sunday afternoon and evening in the Lutheran church. The meeting on Sunday afternoon will be specially for young men.

A number of delegates of different Associations will be present, also the State Secretary, Mr. Taggart. The meetings will be public, and all are cordially invited to attend them. Owing to the convention there will be no preaching in the Reformed church on Sunday morning, next, and none in the Lutheran church on Sunday evening. We hope that the convention may be a success and a good attendance be secured.

—The Standard clothing hall, opposite the Brockerhoff, is the liveliest place in the county just now. Clothing is sold so low that a constant stream of purchasers is on its way there.

POSSIBLE CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA WITH CHLORAL.

Philadelphia, April 7.—One of the most remarkable cases on record is that of little Hugh Ervin, who is suffering from hydrophobia The spasms have been frequent, and he has in his convulsions tried to bite all around him, at the same time barking like a dog. The physicians have been giving him heavy doses of chloral, intending to keep him under its influence. Under this treatment the boy to-day, is better, and hopes are entertained of saving his life.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Wheat is lower and steady; 1,200 bushels including rejected at $1,35½ red at $1,27½ amber $1 29 Rye at 00@85c. Corn 51@53c; Oats, 43¼@46 Clover seed 6¼@7¼c

Chicago, April 19.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 08@0 00 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 08¾. Corn 34½c Oats 28½c. Rye 00@71c. Barley 79c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,900 head; prime 5¾ good 5½c; medium 4½c; common 4½c; Sheep—Fair; receipts, ,000 head; prime 7½c; good 7c medium 6½@6¾c; common 5½@6c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.12
Rye, 65c
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .38c
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $8.00 to $8 75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Potatoes her bu. 20c
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble

The Biggest Boom.

In Haines Twp.

AT FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S.

FARMERS STORE.

Where you find an immense stock of Dry Goods,
Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware
and Groceries, and
THE CHEAPEST OF ALL,
and Best Bargains.
ap22 6t Go and See.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Saturday, April 24, A. D. 1880 at 1 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate of the defendants, to wit:

No 1. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Patton township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the south by land of David Taylor, on the west by heirs of Andrew Hunter, on the east and north by land of Wm. Tressler, containing one acre more or less, no building.

ALSO.

All that certain lot of timber land situate in Patton twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by land of Wm. Tressler, on the north by land of Andrew Wise, on the south by lands of heirs of Andrew Hunter, and on the west by land of C. Reese, containing 20 acres more or less, no buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G. W. Rumberger

No. 2 The undivided one half interest in all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter twp., Centre county, Pa., beginning at a stone, thence by land of John Royer, north 35¾° east 5 5-10 perches to a spruce, thence by same north 80° east 24 5 10 perches to a stone, thence by land of Hannah Cooney, north 4° east 11 3-10 perches to a stone, thence by John Moyer's land north 58° west 30 3 10 perches to a post, thence north 13¾ west 7 6-10 perches to a pine stump, thence south 60° west 6 3-10 perches to a corner, thence north 79° west 12 2-10 perches to a road, thence by land of Wm. McMinn south 4 1-10° east 40 perches to the place of beginnig, containing 4 acres 94 perches. Thereon erected a two story frame house, store room, stable and other out buildings,

ALSO.

All that certain tract of unseated land situate in Harris township, Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of George Fox, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Durst.

No. 3. All that certain messuage, tenement and lot of ground situate in the village of Central city, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by a street, on the south by railroad street, on the west by lands of James T. Hale's estate, and on the North by land of Emanuel Schroyer, containing 4 lots in the plan of Central city being each 50 feet front by 200 feet deep, thereon erected a Plaining Mill. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Wm. H Campbell, Mary Campbell, executors of Wm. Campbell, dec'd.

No 4. All that certain lot or piece of land situate in Potter twp., Centre county, Pa. beginning at a line stone, thence by lands of Nicholas Decker, north 27° west 102 5-10 perches to a stone, thence by mountain, south 59½° west 107 perches to stones, thence by lands of Peter Wolf, south 27° east 90 5 10 perches to a stone in public road, thence by said road north 70° east 39 perches to a white oak, thence north 67¼° east 57 perches to a pine stump, thence north 78° east 31 perches to line stone, thence north 10° west 5 perches to line stone, thence north 78° east 9 5-10 perches to line stone, thence north 10° west 15 perches to line stone, thence north 78° east 46 perches to the place of beginning, containing 98 acres and 84 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two story log house and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Zettle

No 5. The undivided one fourth part of all that certain tract or piece of ground situate in Benner twp., Centre county, Pa., beginning at a post, thence by land of Charles Witmer, 31½° west 102 8-10 perches to a post, thence north 59° east 81 3-10 perches to post, thence north 31 5-10° west 161 8-10 perches to stone heap, thence by land late of Henry VanDyke, south 59° west 102 perches to stones by white oak, thence by land late of Henry Brockerhoff, dec'd, south 33½° east 207 perches to post, thence south 31¼° east 62 7-10 perches to post, thence by land of T. R. Reynolds north 55½° east 57 3-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 159 acres and 160 perches, thereon erected a two story brick house, bank barn and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Frank Mullen.

No. 6. All that one half undivided part of the three several messuages, tenements and tracts of land as follows, to wit: One tract situate in Rush twp., Centre county, Pa., conveyed on a warrant to Christopher Tenhore, beginning at an ash, corner of John Hambright and Casper Shafner, jr, thence north 50° east 320 perches more or less to a pine, thence south 40° east 230 perches more or less to a pine corner of Henry Pinkerton, thence by the said Henry Pinkerton survey south 50° west 320 perches more or less to a dogwood corner of Robt. Speer, thence by the said Robt. Speer survey north 40° west 230 perches more or less to the place of beginning, containing 433 acres and 153 perches.

ALSO.

One other tract situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., surveyed on a warrant to Robt. Speer, beginning at a post corner of John Hambright and George Hoofnagle, thence by John Hambright survey north 50° east 320 perches more or less to an ash corner of the above described tract, thence by the said above described tract south 40° east 230 perches more or less to a dogwood, a corner of the H. Pinkerton survey, thence south 50° west 320 perches more or less to a post corner of tract in the name of Peter Miller, thence by the said Peter Miller survey north 40° west 230 perches more or less to the place of beginning, containing 433 acres and 153 perches more or less

ALSO

The other tract situate partly in Rush twp., Centre Co., and partly in Morris twp., Clearfield county, Pa., described according to a plan or survey thereof made in April, 1793, on warrant dated the 24th day of December, 1792, being No. 1 on said plan and warranted in the name of Casper Shaffner, Jr., beginning at a post a corner of tract in the name of Christian Musser, thence south 40° east 230 perches to a post, thence by tract in the name of Christian Tenhore south 50° west 320 perches to a post, thence by tract in the name of John Kambright, north 40° west 230 perches to a post, thence by tract in name of Christian Musser, north 50° east 320 perches to the place of beginning, containing 433 acres and 153 perches more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Trucks and Joseph E. Parker.

Note—The undivided one-third part of the above described tract of land will be sold at the same time and place by Wm. T. Kirk, Esq., Trustee for certain creditors of Wagner and Bros. Terms made known on day of sale.

No. 7 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the Borough of Bellefonte and partly in Spring township, Centre Co., Pa., bounded on the north by Willow Bank st., on the east by Holmes street, on the south by an alley and on the west by lot of Henry Bucher, fronting on said Willow Bank street 100 feet and extending back 150 feet to said alley, containing ½ of an acre, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Campbell.

No. 8 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Centre Hall, Potter township, Centre county, Pa, bounded as fellows, beginning at stone corner of lands of Joseph Bitner, deceased, thence north 78° west along turnpike 5 10 perches to stone at alley, thence along said alley north 15½° west 10 9-10 perches to point, thence by other lands of Joseph Bitner, deceased, south 74° east 4 3-10 perches to stone, thence by same south 14° east 13 1-10 perches to place of beginning, containing 21 perches, more or less; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John H. Miller.

No. 9. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Spring twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by Margaret Tolan, on the south by Solomon Barlet on the west by William Humes on the east by lands of Solomon Barlet, containing ½ acre more or less; thereon erected a story and a half frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Evan B. Fisher.

No. 10 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Fergusen twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded on the east by estate of Widow Hess on the west by J. B. Ard, on the south by public road and on the north by J B. Ard containing ½ of an acre more or less; thereon erected a 1½ story frame house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Eliza M. Carter.

No. 11 All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the village of Central City Centre county, Pa., bounded on the south by Front street on the east by J. W Wagner and on the north by Iddings Street, containing ½ of an acre more or less; thereon erected a story and a half frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Gehner.

No 12 All the right, title and interest of defdts. in all that certain tract of land situate in Rush twp., Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of John Hambright and described according to a survey made thereof by David Hugh on the 30th day of August A. D. 1838, beginning at a pine tree, corner, thence extending by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, north 51½° east 314 perches more or less to a white pine, a corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Casper Shafner, south 38½° east 238 perches more or less, to a red oak tree or black oak, fallen, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Robt. Speer, south 51½° west 320 perches more or less, to a post, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of George Hauffnagle, north 38½° west 232 perches more or less, to the place of beginning, containing 433 acres and 100 perches and allowance.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defdts. in all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Rush twp., Centre county, Pa., in the warrantee name of Andrew Graff, beginning at a hemlock tree, a corner, thence extending north 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east 230 perches more or less to a sugar tree a corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of John Hambright south 50° west 320 perches more or less to a pine tree corner, thence by a tract of land in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, north 40° east 230 perches more or less to the place of beginning, containing 433 acres and 153 perches more or less.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defdts in all that certain tract or piece of land situate partly in Rush twp., aforesaid and partly in Morris twp, Clearfield Co., Pa bounded on the north by lands late of the estate of Henry Loraine, deceased, on the east by lands late of Quay and Kyler, on the south by lands in warrantee name of Andrew Graff on the west by lands late of Brenner and company, containing 407 acres and 137 perches. Surveyed April 1 1793 on warrant in name of Christian Musser; thereon erected two frame houses, an old saw mill and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defdts. in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris twp, Clearfield Co., Pa., beginning at a stone heap formerly a white oak corner, thence by lands late of Lever and Loraine south 220½ perches to post east 154 perches to a post thence by lands surveyed to Robt. Rainey, north 220 5 10 perches to a white pine along lands surveyed to Stephen Kingston 154 perches to the place of beginning, containing 220 acres and 37 perches and allowance and was surveyed in pursuance of a warrant dated March 13th, A. D. 1837, issued to Leonard Kyler.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defdts. in all that certain tracti of land situate in Morris twp., Clearfield county, Pa., beginning at a fallen hemlock thence south 24° west 215 perches to a white pine thence north 87½° west 316 8-10 perches to a maple tree thence north 24° east 163 5-10 perches to a post thence south 84° west 69 3 10 perches to a post north 2° east 99 3 10 perches to a hemlock, thence south 83° east 247 5 10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 412 acres and 94 perches more or less, being part of a larger tract surveyed in the name of John Houston

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defdts. in all that certain tract of land situate in Morris twp., Clearfield Co., Pa., beginning at a spruce corner thence by Daniel Milk purchase north 88° west 160 perches to a pine thence by John Taylor and John Houston surveys 225 perches to a pine south 1° west course called in the original survey south, thence east 76 perches to a post thence north 1° east 106 perches to a spruce thence south 88½° east 84 perches thence north 1° east 120 perches to the place of beginning, containing 170 acres, being parts of two surveys in warrantee names of David Beverage and Francis Johnston; thereon erected a two-story frame house, stable and other out buildings. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jacob Mock, with notice to John Wagner and W. C. Wagner as terre tenants.

No. 13. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., beginning at a stone thence by lands of John Moyer, south 23½° west 136 9 10 perches to a maple thence by land of John Royer, south 27° east 53 4-10 to a post thence by land of Frank Wright north 61¼ east 38 4-10 perches to a post thence by land of Daniel Fleisher north 26½ west 34 8-10 perches to stone thence by land of same north 41° 3-10 perches to stone, thence by land of same south 49° west 30 perches to stone, thence by land of same and Joseph Shirk north 18½° west 184 perches to a corner, thence by land of Daniel Fleisher south 80½° west 38 perches to stone, thence by land of same south 74½° west 37 6-10 perches to stone, thence by land of Mrs Jacob Royer south 23° east 115 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 124 acres and 90 perches more or less, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Benjamin Bitner.

No. 14. All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in Benner township, Centre county, Penna, beginning at stones, thence along lands of Edward Purdue's heirs north 30° west 116 perches to a black oak, thence north 60° east 21 perches to a dead pine, thence north 30° west 5 perches to stones, thence north 62° east 264 perches to a chestnut oak, thence south 30° east 131 perches to chestnut oak, thence 285 perches to the place of beginning containing 200 acres and allowance, the one of the two undivided fifth part being the same that Thomas Burnside and Rebecca his wife by deed bearing even date herewith granted and conveyed to the said George W. Thomas, the other one undivided fifth being the same which the said George W. Thomas holds in his own right under the last will and testament of Dr. John Purdue, deceased, thereon erected a two-story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings, excepting and reserving from the aforesaid mortgaged premises all that certain messuage tenement and piece of land situate it Benner township, Centre county, Pa. beginning at black oak on line of land of Thomas Purdue, thence by land of said Purdue south 27¼ east 116 perches to stone, thence north 64½°—63 8-10 perches to stone, thence by land of Amanda T. Alexander north 27¼° west 121 perches to stone, thence south 64½° west 42 8 10 perches to stone, thence south 27¼° east 5 perches to stone, thence south 64½° west 21 perches to place of beginning containing 47 acres and 94 perches, release of Rebecca T. Burnside and Thomas Burnside to Geo. W. Thomas, dated May 11 1876, miscellaneous book E, Page 259. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Geo. W. Thomas.

No 15. All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penna, being on the east side of Allegheny street, known and designated as lot No. 107 in the general plan of said borough. Bounded on the north by lot late of Roland Curtin, deceased, on the east by Decatur alley on the south by Catherine Montgomery and on the west by Allegheny street, containing ½ of an acre more or less, thereon erected a double two-story stone dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Dinah M. Adams, deceased.

No. 16 All that lot or piece of ground situate in Potter township, Centre county, Penna. Bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Mitchell, on the east by public road, on the south by James McClintic and George Gingrick and on the west by other lands of George Durst, containing 102 acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house, bank barn and other outbuildings

ALSO

All that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Gregg, Centre county, Pa., beginning at a corner, thence by lands of the heirs of David Mitchell, deceased, north 74° west 60 8-10 perches to a hickory, thence south 55½° west 112 perches to post, thence south by lands of George Durst, Jr., 34¾° east 151 9 10 perches to stone, thence by land of George Durst, Jr., south 66° west 37 perches to stone, thence by same south 35½° west 25 perches to stone, thence north 58° east 33 8 10 perches to white oak, thence south 83° east 16 3 10 perches to maple, thence north 76° east 18 1-10 perches to stones, thence north 35° west 47 6 10 perches to stone, thence north 75° east 41 7-10 perches to stone, thence north 20° west 123 5 10 perches to post, thence north 80° east 24 2-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 100 acres more or less being part of a larger tract of land which Andrew Gregg and Margaret his wife by their deed dated the 31st day of January, A D 1849, and recorded in Centre county in Deed Book 2, page 490, granted and conveyed to the said George Durst, thereon erected a two-story stone house, bank barn and other outbuildings.

ALSO,

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north by lands of Jas. Lingle, Thomas Lingle and Fred Kurtz, on the east by lands of Dr. Wilson and said others, on the south by lands of John Midderling and others, and on the west by lands of Aaron and Alfred Durst containing 215 acres more or less, thereon erected a large two story brick dwelling house, large bank barn and other out buildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Durst.

No. 17 All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of unseated land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., being at a pine, thence by lands of P. Hosterman north 68 deg east 224 perches to a pine, thence by lands of John Hosterman south 40 deg east 235 perches to stones thence by lands of John Brady south 60 deg west 290 perches to a pine, thence by lands of Hosterman and Holsworth north 15 deg west 288 perches to place of beginning containing 405 acres and 141 perches and allowance of six per cent.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to all that certain tract of unseated land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence along lands formerly owned by Samuel Martin south 49½ west 169 perches to chestnut oak, thence south 10 deg west stones by fallen white oak 75 perches to thence along lands of John Brady north 78 deg east 190 perches to stones, thence along land of heirs of Simon Gratz north 13 deg west 250 perches to pitch pine thence by mountain south 77 deg west 318 perches to chestnut, thence south 62¼ deg west 102 5 10 perches to stones, thence by lands of Andrew Korman's heirs south 22 deg east 25 5 10 perches to stones, thence by lands of Samuel Martin north 71 deg east 168 perches to the place of beginning containing 327 acres and 19 perches and allowance.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain let or piece of improved land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows to wit: beginning at a post, thence by lands of John Martin north 17¾ deg west 139 perches and 3-10 to a post, thence by lands of D. S. Boyer & Co., north 72 deg east 78 perches, to post and stones at fallen tree, thence by the same south 44 deg east 160 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by lands of John Geiswein and T G Erhart south 75 deg west 153 perches to the place of beginning, containing 84 acres and 53 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of unimproved land situate in Haines twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a yellow pine thence along land formerly owned by Rote and Harper north 17° west 88 perches to a stone thence by other lands of Simon Rote north 70° east 67 5-10 perches to a stone thence by land of John Geiswein and Henry Shelter south 17° east 60 perches to a stone thence south 19° east 82 perches to a stone thence by lands of S. Haupt south 70° west 68 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 37 acres and 72 perches.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of improved land situate in Haines twp., Centre Co. Pa., bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a spruce thence along land of Andrew Kornman's heirs south 70½ deg. west 154 perches to a small hickory thence along land of John Dutwiler and others south 19½ deg. east 231 perches to stones thence along the mountain north 67½ deg east 153 perches to a pitch pine thence along lands of J. G Meyer and others 19½ deg west 224 perches to the place of beginning, containing 205 acres and 117 perches and allowance, thereon erected a frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of unseated land situate in Haines twp., Centre county Pa., bounded on the south by land of George Fowler on the east by lands of J. G. Meyer and others on the north by lands of J G. Meyer and Company, containing 229 acres and 28 perches and allowance.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of unseated land situate in Haines twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit; Beginning at stones, thence along land of Samuel Martin south 49½ west 169 perches to chestnut oak, thence south 10 deg west stones by fallen white oak 75 perches to thence along lands of John Brady north 78 deg east 190 perches to stones, thence along land of heirs of Simon Gratz north 13 deg west 250 perches to pitch pine thence by mountain south 77 deg west 318 perches to chestnut, thence south 62¼ deg west 102 5 10 perches to stones, thence by lands of Andrew Korman's heirs south 22 deg east 25 5 10 perches to stones, thence by lands of Samuel Martin north 71 deg east 168 perches to the place of beginning containing 327 acres and 19 perches and allowance.

ALSO,

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain let or piece of improved land situate in Haines township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows to wit: beginning at a post, thence by lands of John Martin north 17¾ deg west 139 perches and 3-10 to a post, thence by lands of D. S. Boyer & Co., north 72 deg east 78 perches, to post and stones at fallen tree, thence by the same south 44 deg east 160 perches to a chestnut oak, thence by lands of John Geiswein and T G Erhart south 75 deg west 153 perches to the place of beginning, containing 84 acres and 53 perches and allowance, thereon erected a two story frame house, stable and other outbuildings

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of unimproved land situate in Haines twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a yellow pine thence along land formerly owned by Rote and Harper north 17° west 88 perches to a stone thence by other lands of Simon Rote north 70° east 67 5-10 perches to a stone thence by land of John Geiswein and Henry Shelter south 17° east 60 perches to a stone thence south 19° east 82 perches to a stone thence by lands of S. Haupt south 70° west 68 7-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing 37 acres and 72 perches.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain lot or piece of improved land situate in Haines twp., Centre Co. Pa., bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a spruce thence along land of Andrew Kornman's heirs south 70½ deg. west 154 perches to a small hickory thence along land of John Dutwiler and others south 19½ deg. east 231 perches to stones thence along the mountain north 67½ deg east 153 perches to a pitch pine thence along lands of J. G Meyer and others 19½ deg west 224 perches to the place of beginning, containing 205 acres and 117 perches and allowance, thereon erected a frame house, stable and other outbuildings.

ALSO

All the right, title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of unseated land situate in Haines twp., Centre county Pa., bounded on the south by land of George Fowler on the east by lands of J. G. Meyer and others on the north by lands of J G. Meyer and Company, containing 229 acres and 28 perches and allowance.

ALSO

All the right title and interest of defendant in and to all that certain tract of unseated land situate in Haines twp., Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones, thence along lands formerly owned by Samuel Martin south 49½ west 169 perches to chestnut oak, thence south 10 deg west stones by fallen white oak 75 perches to thence along lands of John Brady north 78 deg east 190 perches to stones, thence along land of heirs of Simon

A Vacillating Bray.

My negro gardener came to me one evening in great alarm, and stated that his twin sons, Mango and Chango, had taken out his gun in the morning, and had been missing ever since. I at once loaded my rifle, loosened my Cuban bloodhound, and followed the man to his hut. There I put the dog upon the boys' scent, following on horseback myself.

It turned out that the young scamps had gone on the trail of a large bear, though they were only thirteen years old, and their father had often warned them not to meddle with wild beasts. They began their adventure by hunting the bear, but ended, as often happens, in being hunted by the bear; for Bruin had turned upon them, and chased them so hard that they were fain to drop the gun and take to a tree.

It was a sycamore of peculiar shape, sending forth from its stem many small, but only two large, branches. These two were some thirty feet from the ground, and stretched almost horizontally in opposite directions. They were as like each other as the twin brothers themselves. Chango took refuge on one of these, Mango on the other.

The bear hugged the tree till he had climbed as far as the fork. There he hesitated an instant, and then began to creep along the branch which supported Chango. The beast advanced slowly and gingerly, sinking his claws into the bark at every step, and not depending too much upon his balancing powers.

Chango's position was now far from pleasant. It was useless to play the trick well known to bear-hunters—of enticing the animal out to a point where the branch would yield beneath its great weight, for there was no higher branch within Chango's reach, by catching which he could save himself from a deadly fall—thirty feet sheer.

Three more steps, and the bear would be upon him, or he would be upon the ground. Brave as the boy was, his teeth chattered.

At this moment, Mango, nerved to heroism by his brother's peril, moved rapidly from the opposite limb of the tree. Stepping behind the bear, he grasped with one hand a small higher bough, which extended to where he stood, but not to where his brother lay; with the other hand, he seized the animal firmly by its stumpy tail. The bear turned to punish his rash assailant; but, angry as he was, he turned cautiously. It was no easy task to right-about face on a branch which already had began to tremble and sway beneath his weight.

Chango was saved, for the bear evidently had transferred his animosity to Mango, whom he pursued, step by step, toward the extremity of the other limb. But Chango was not the boy to leave his brother and rescuer in the lurch. Waiting until the enraged brute was well embarked upon Mango's branch, he pulled his tail, as he had seen his brother do before. Again Bruin turned awkwardly, and resumed the interrupted chase of Chango.

The twins continued their tactics with success. Whenever the bear was well advanced on one limb, and dangerously close to one twin, the other twin would sally from the other limb and pull his tail. The silly animal always would yield to his latest impulse of wrath, and suffer himself to be diverted from the enemy who was almost in his clutches.

After two hours of disappointment, he learned his mistake. He was now, for the tenth time, on Chango's branch, and very near Chango. In vain Mango dragged at his hinder extremity; he kept grimly on till Mango, forced to choose between letting go the brute's tail or the higher branch which enabled him to keep his feet, let go the former.

Chango could now retreat no further, and he was hardly a yard beyond the bear's reach. The branch was swaying more than ever, and the beast seemed quite aware that he might tax its strength too far. After a pause he advanced one of his forefeet a quarter of a yard. To increase the bear's difficulty in seizing him, the terrified boy let himself down and swung with his hands from the bough.

He was hanging in suspense between two frightful deaths. His heart was sinking, his fingers were relaxing.

Then the deep baying of a hound struck his ear, and his hands again closed firmly on the branch. In a moment, a bloodhound and a horseman sprang through the underwood.

Chango held on like grim death—held on till he heard the sharp report of a rifle ringing through the air; held on till the failing carcass of the bear passed before his eyes; held on till I had climbed the tree, crawled along the branch, and, grasping his wearied wrist, had assisted him to get back to the fork of the tree, and rest a bit.

If that bear only had understood in time that a boy in the hand is worth two in the bush, he might have lengthened his days and gone down with honor to the grave.—*F. Blake Crofton, in St. Nicholas.*

A Modern Romulus.

In his interesting work, entitled "Jungle Life in India," Mr. Ball has adduced good reasons for believing that the old classical story of the rearing of Romulus and Remus by a she-wolf may be founded on fact. This author cites the case of two lads in an orphanage at Sekandra, near Agra, who had been discovered among wolves, and in many ways shared the habits of these animals. One of his stories is supported by a letter from Professor Max Muller. It says: A trooper sent by the native governor of Chandaur to demand payment of some revenue, was passing along the banks of the river about noon, when he saw a large female wolf leave her den, followed by three whelps and a little boy. The boy went on all-fours, and when the trooper tried to catch him he ran as fast as the whelps and kept up with the old one. They all entered the den, but were dug out by the people with pickaxes, and the boy was secured. He struggled hard to rush into every hole or den they came near. He became alarmed when he saw a grown-up person, but tried to fly at children and bite them. He rejected cooked meat with disgust, but delighted in raw flesh and bones, putting them under his paws like a dog. They tried to make him speak, but could get nothing from him but an angry growl or snarl. Another instance is quoted as having occurred at Chupra. A Hindoo father and mother went out to cut their crop in March, 1843. The woman had with her a little boy, who lately had been severely burned on the left knee. While the parents were at work the child was carried off by a wolf. Some years afterward a wolf with three cubs was seen about ten miles from Chupra followed by a boy. The boy, after much resistance, was caught and recognized by the mark of the burn on the left knee. He could eat nothing but raw flesh, and could never be brought to speak. He used to mutter and snarl, but never articulated distinctly. The pans of his knees and the points of his elbows had become horny from going on all-fours with the wolves. In November, 1850, this boy escaped again and disappeared into the jungle. Thus the "she-wolf's litter" of Macaulay's "Lays of Ancient Rome" may have been, after all, no myth.

Hints for Gardening.

Umbrellas flourish best in a rich, moist soil and expand during heavy showers.

Corns are generally planted about a foot apart, but sometimes there may be five or six in a single bed.

Poppies are a house plant and yield rhino to the children.

Plow deep while blackguards sleep, and you may raise money for them to keep.

Balloons will raise themselves if let alone.

The horse radish should not be confounded with a reddish horse.

Raisins are best planted in puddings, and frequently result in "raisin" indigestions.

Poor authors are generally grown in garrets, and subsist indifferently on pure air.

Rents are generally raised in the spring.

Now plant your stovepipes in the cellar.

There are few things so hard to raise at any season as "the wind."

Brains won't graft on other stock, and it is difficult to transfer a choice variety from one human stalk to another.

The Nihilists know how to hide things admirably. Some of their papers were found under the pillow of Countess Lanine, lady in waiting to the Empress of Russia, and some of them were discovered in the lining of the trousers of a Russian doctor whose body was recently fished out of the Seine.

TALES OF SUFFERING.

Incidents of the Terrible Famine in Ireland.

By direction of the citizens' Irish famine relief committee, of Philadelphia, their sub-committee on distribution addressed letters of inquiry to responsible parties in Ireland for information as to the extent and severity of the distress in the several localities. Among other letters received in reply were the following:

Sister S. M. Teresa, of the convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Cappaquin, writes: Since the famine years there was not, I believe, such distress, because the farmers and shopkeepers who were able to help the poor people, either by giving them work or alms, are now as badly off as themselves. Many of the farmers could not pay their rents and are sold out. May our good God comfort them and inspire those who have money to be generous, at least for a few months, when we are in hopes things will not look so awfully hopeless as at present. When Katy's $10 came we commenced the children's breakfast, which we have continued to keep on ever since; but last week, when the numbers had increased to nearly eighty, it was announced in school that from Monday all whose fathers were living should breakfast at home. Although the father may earn one shilling or one shilling four pence on fine days, what is it but starvation when rent, fuel and food are to be paid for? As to clothes, they are out of the question.

Mrs. Cullinane, of Bantry, writes: I am sorry to say there is great distress here. But for the money supplied by the friends in Dublin and what was contributed by the shopkeepers I don't know what would have become of the small farmers and laborers. Every member of the relief committee has his time fully engaged. You know the district from Luave bridge to Glengariff and how wretched the inhabitants are all the way. The poor creatures get no employment, their crops failed altogether, and they have to come down to Bantry to get a share of the relief, which, on account of being divided between so many, sometimes a family is obliged to subsist for a week on a couple of shillings. Picture to yourself perhaps eight or nine human beings living on two shillings per week. It just keeps them from dying of starvation. I went into a house to-day in which there were three sick children lying on what appeared to me to be old meal bags, and the covering was not much better. In the mother's arms was a fourth child, who, I was told, was recovered from "the sickness," but was not able to walk from weakness. There were other children, also, looking miserable. The father was only able to get work for two days last week, and the mother assured me the only thing she was able to give the sick children was water. I am listening to similar stories of misery every day. Crowds of poor people come about the house trying to get some of the relief. Only two landlords contributed to the fund—one gave $25 and the other $15. I don't know how any person can be so heartless as to put forward a statement to the effect that there is no distress. Unfortunately there is, and until crops grow it will continue. I hope the collections to relieve our poor people will be kept up in America. If those once in Ireland will be in a bad way. God bless the good people who have given us their money so generously, and I trust that He who has His own wise ends in view will grant a plentiful harvest next year.

How Mark Twain was Swindled.

In a recent interview Mr. Redpath tells the following story of Mark Twain: I think it was Mark's second year of lecturing in the East. He told me one day that he was going to get married, and he wanted me to go with him to buy what you would have called a "trousseau" if you had been a woman. He bought enough for a century or two; he comes from a long-lived race, and he had an eye to the future. He was not worth more than $20,000 or $25,000 at that time, I guess. He has made since over $100,000 by his books and lectures and interests in insurance companies at Hartford, where he lives. He went and got married at Elmira, where his father-in-law lived. The latter was a millionaire, one of the coal-mining lords. Mark had asked his friends in the editorial office to select him a first-class suite of rooms at a fashionable boarding-house, and to have a carriage ready to take his bride and himself there when they came back to Buffalo. He knew they would do it, and gave himself no more anxiety about it. When he reached Buffalo he found the boys, sure enough, at the depot, with the finest carriage and span of horses he had ever seen in that city. They drove him up to a handsome house in an aristocratic street, and as the door was opened, there were the parents of the bride to welcome him home. As the story was told to me—I didn't get it from Mark—the bride's folks had come up, without his knowledge, by a special train. Mark went from room to room, and found every room furnished exquisitely—some in blue and some in yellow silks—the furniture and upholstery of the most luxurious and expensive styles. Then he was informed "officially" that he had been driven up by his own coachman in his own carriage to his own house. They say tears came to Mark's eyes, although his wonderfully bright eyes—the keenest and clearest and most penetrating eyes I ever saw in any man's head, aren't given to weeping as a regular business. He could not find words to "express his sentiments," so he only "rose to explain."

"Well, this is a first-class swindle!" he stammered.

The People of Havana and Their Customs.

A correspondent of the Troy *Times*, writing from Havana, says: The people are proverbial listless; they move slowly, lazily I may say. There is manifest little of the vim and push seen in our northern cities. The natives are small of stature, sharp-eyed and voluble in speech; in communicating a simple statement, as for instance directing the coachman where to drive you, they will talk, talk, and there seems no end to the jabber. Walking Spanish means very slow; talking Spanish, fast and long. The Victoria carriages, French style, are the popular vehicles in Havana; the streets are full of them. A course drive, which may be extended three or four miles, costs only eighteen cents; or sixty-five cents the first hour, and forty-five cents each subsequent hour; two persons may be comfortably seated in a Victoria, and three light bodies can squeeze in. So it will be seen that driving out is a very cheap luxury here, and it is largely availed of by almost everybody except the laboring people.

The horses are small, generally in poor condition, but tough as a knot; their endurance is wonderful. What is this climate's remarkable; they trot off at a fair gait and never seem to tire. The cruelty practiced upon dumb beasts is shocking; the horses are most unmercifully whipped at their work, and oxen, which are almost exclusively used in drawing service—moving immense loads with clumsy, heavy carts—are cruelly goaded with a pole steel-tipped to a sharp point. The oxen are so harnessed that they draw from their heads, and rope reins are attached to rings in their noses to direct their course. Dumb beasts are overworked, poorly fed and tortured to death. Possessed as they are of wonderful endurance, they break down and are used up in three or four years at longest under such cruel usage.

Drinking Too Much.

Children are not apt to believe they drink too much water, and yet they do. When you come in the house, panting and thirsty from play, you will take a tumbler of water, and drink it down as fast as you can, and then rush out to resume play, and, perhaps, repeat the drink. Now, the next time you feel thirsty, try this experiment: Take a goblet of water, and slowly sip it. Before it is half gone, your thirst will be fully quenched, and you will feel better for having drank only that which you need. And again, we are all apt to acquire the habit of drinking while eating our meals. Animals don't do it, and it is hurtful to us. Nature gives us all the saliva we need; and if any one will chew his food slowly and thoroughly, and not take a swallow of drink until through eating, the desire to do so will soon leave, and he will require only a few sips of water, tea or coffee, after the meal is finished. This practice, too, will do wonders in the way of keeping off indigestion, dyspepsia and sickness.—*Golden Days.*

Some calves are killed for veal, others for oxen. They come into the world for weal or for whoa!—*Quincy Modern Argo.*

A Lively Hermit.

Living on the edge of a piece of timber land near Plum creek, Plum township, Allegheny county, Pa., is an old character who has by his eccentric ways made himself a subject of curiosity to the inhabitants of that section. A gentleman related the following in regard to the man to a Pittsburg *Dispatch* reporter. We have the man's real name at hand, but for good reasons do not think it advisable to give publicity to it at this time; at any rate we will name him Jones in order to get at our story better. Seven or eight years ago Jones was considered a very wealthy man. He was frugal in his habits and accumulated money rapidly and hoarded it up. But the waves of misfortune overtook him when he was in the zenith of his prosperity, and in a short time he was left penniless. What hastened his sudden breaking up, our informant was unable to state. From that day to this Jones has never been considered his former self; the blow was more than he could stand, and his mind became slightly deranged. He would go about from place to place, never noticing anybody or anything, and as silent as a sphinx. He was and is yet very proud, and a proffer of assistance is sure to bring a look or a word that plainly indicates that Jones' pride rebels against his accepting charity. He is now over sixty years of age and almost blind. Some time since he erected a little shanty, ten by twelve, out of rough lumber, on the edge of the woods and far apart from any other habitation, and with the idea evidently of making his presence known to the outside world as little as possible. About a year ago he started in the book peddling business, but his eyesight got so poor that he had to give up the work and at once retired to the seclusion of his little shanty, and entered upon the life of a hermit. The room is devoid of even the commonest articles of furniture, and its condition, were it in the city, would likely call for an investigation from one of the city "smellers," as they are sometimes termed. His bed is an old bench, with a lot of dirty looking pieces of cloth for a covering. He has a fireplace, where he does his cooking, whenever there is anything about the place in cook, and that is very seldom. The floor is bare. A visit to his prison at any time during the day will find him sitting almost on top of the fire, with his head between his hands and as dumb as the live coals that cast a weird glare about the dark, dingy apartment, and give a coloring to his appearance that makes him look like old "Rip" himself. A year ago the neighbors made up a purse and bought him a suit of clothes. They had the greatest difficulty in inducing him to accept the gift and to convince him that he was not lowering his pride by doing so. The clothes are rags now, and hang to his ghost-like frame in tatters but he will accept of no offers to replace the rags with garments more becoming this season of the year. He is supplied with eatables by the farmers in the vicinity, and has been for a good while back. Were it not for this fact, the old man would have "passed in his checks" long ere this. He would not visit any of his neighbors and ask for food if he was starving, and his proud, independent spirit says, "No, sir. I will not," to all suggestions that he be placed in some charitable institution where he can be properly cared for. He is said to have relatives in this city who are in good circumstances, and who could take care of the old man if he would consent, but his answer to all such propositions is generally an emphatic "No!" and there he is to-day in his little dingy hamlet, apart from the world, awaiting the time when his old tired frame shall be laid low with disease and old age, and grim death shall step in and claim him for his own.

The Open Sky.

It is a strange thing how little, in general, people know about the sky. It is the part of creation in which nature has done more for the sake of pleasing man—more for the sole and evident purpose of talking to him, and teaching him, than in any other of her works; and it is just the part in which we least attend to her. There are not many of her other works in which some more material or essential purpose than the mere pleasure of men is not answered by every part of their organization; but every essential purpose of the sky might, so far as we know, be answered if, once in three days or thereabouts, a great ugly black rain cloud was brought up over the blue, and everything well-watered, and so all left blue again till next time, with perhaps a film of morning and evening mist for dew. And instead of this, there is not a moment of any day of our lives when nature is not producing scene after scene, picture after picture, glory after glory, and working as if all were for us, and for us in constant principles of the most perfect beauty, that it is quite certain that it is all done for us, and intended for our perpetual pleasure. And every man, wherever placed, however far from other sources of interest or of beauty, has this doing for him constantly. The noblest scenes of the earth can be seen and known by very few; it is not intended that man should live always in the midst of them; he injures them by his presence, he ceases to feel them, if he be always with them; but the sky is for all; bright as it is, it is not "too bright nor good for human nature's daily food." Sometimes gentle, sometimes capricious, sometimes awful; never the same for two moments together; almost human in its passions—spiritual in its tenderness—almost divine in its infinity, its appeal to what is immortal in us as distinct as its ministry of chastisement or of blessing to what is mortal is essential. And yet we never attend to it, we never make it a subject of thought, but as it has to do with our animal sensations; we look upon all by which it speaks to us more clearly than to brutes, upon all which bears witness to the intention of the Supreme, that we are to receive more from the covering vault than the light and the dew which we share with the weed and worm, only as a succession of meaningless and monotonous accidents, too common and too painful to be worthy of a moment of watchfulness, or a glance of admiration. —*Ruskin.*

Juries and Judges.

The following curious facts are mentioned in a recent lecture by Chief Justice Horton, of Kansas, before the Atchison Institute:

Four hundred years ago, at least, the present jury system was adopted. An old tract says the jury of twelve was adopted because the prophets were twelve, the apostles numbered twelve, there were twelve Jewish judges, twelve pillars of the temple, twelve patriarchs, twelve tribes of Israel, twelve stones in Aaron's breast-plate, twelve gates of Jerusalem, twelve months of the year, and twelve signs in the zodiac. In all times the number twelve has been regarded as an important number. In the early ages the oath of twelve persons was necessary to convict.

When juries were first established, the judge took the jurors about with him in a cart until they agreed. If they didn't agree, they were fined and imprisoned. William Penn was once prosecuted in London for street preaching. The jury was locked up without meat, drink or fire to find a verdict. They declared Penn not guilty, and the judge sentenced each of them to pay a fine. Juries are not now compelled to agree.

An Ohio judge was a fatalist, and used to determine perplexing cases by chance. An Indiana judge once had a number of cases to pass upon, and he gave decision turn about for plaintiff and defendant, declaring afterward that just as many and as few decisions he ever made, as every one of them was sustained by the supreme court. General Bela M. Hughes told an anecdote of David R. Atchison, who was a senator from Missouri and Vice-President of the United States. He was a district judge in Missouri before he was a senator, and was holding a term of court in a frontier county. The lawyer for the plaintiff quoted Blackstone. The opposing counsel, in reply, said he was astonished that his learned brother should quote from an English law-book, written by an English nobleman, in an American court of justice—a book written by a man who had kissed the bloody hand of George III. At the close of his speech Judge Atchison declared that he was surprised at such a proceeding in his court. He gave judgment for the defendant, and declared that if the attorney for the plaintiff ever again read in his hearing a book written by a redcoated Tory he would fine him for contempt.

LEAD PENCILS.

Some Facts About American Lead Pencils—How They are Made, etc.

An exchange gives an interesting account of the manner in which lead pencils are made, as follows: Graphite of great purity is found at Ticonderoga, N. Y., both in the form suitable for the manufacture of crucibles and for the production of what are erroneously known as "lead pencils." The graphite is reduced in mills to a fine impalpable powder, almost as mobile as water, and making the fingers as smooth as if they had been oiled. A process of mixing with a peculiar description of clay is then used, according to the degree of "hardness" desired in the pencils; and the substance having been reduced to a dough form, one of the most curious processes of the manufacture is seen. The dough is placed in a cylinder, within which a screw works a well-fitting plunger, and at the bottom is a plate having holes of the shape and size of which the "lead" is to be cut. As the coils of tenacious material issue from these holes, they are cut up into lengths equal to three pencils, straightened, flattened and baked. It has been found possible to run a coil 4,000 feet long without breaking, such a length of unbroken material having been shown at the Philadelphia centennial exhibition.

The Americans have in their own territory that Florida cedar which makers in Europe use so largely for pencils, and great quantities of the necessary timber are cut down for the company. The cedar is brought home to New Jersey, not in logs, but in blocks seven inches long, and these are cut into strips measuring three and one-half inches wide by three-sixteenths thick. This last fact reveals two differences between the methods usually employed in Europe, for the pencil-slip is in this factory made of a width to yield six pencils instead of being cut singly; and both halves of the pencil are alike, and not, as in the other methods, one portion narrower than the other. Both sides of the pencil-slip are grooved; and the process of filling the slips, which is done by hand, is exceedingly interesting. Each girl engaged in filling takes up a grooved slip in one hand, a bunch of the straight "leads" in the other, and with a dexterity begotten of practice, very rapidly inserts six of the stalks in the slip. This being handed to a second girl, the latter receives from a third worker the second half of the slip, over which a brush of hot glue has just been passed. The two halves are brought together, each one, it will be remarked, embracing half of the "lead," and then, when a row of these slips has been filled, they are pressed under a screw frame until the glue is dry. The next process is smooth the ends where the "leads" project, and then we reach another very interesting machine. In this machine a revolving cutter seizes the slip, and with two cuts removes the superfluous wood, separates the pencils and rounds them into shape. The pencils fall from this machine in a continuous stream, or rather in six continuous streams, each pencil finished for use, and so smooth, it is alleged, that the finest sand-paper would scratch them.

American ingenuity is also seen in an arrangement by which the chips falling from the machine are carried away by the "blower" into the engine-room and consumed as fuel, with the result of keeping the place perfectly free from rubbish. The next curiosity is the "counting board," a grooved board or table, on which, by rubbing a handful of pencils over it, and seeing that each groove is full, a gross of pencils can be accurately counted off in five or six seconds. Other ingenious machines are in use for staining and varnishing the pencils, stamping marks and names, and finally packing them in a singular and convenient method, the package being oval in shape. By the use of checks on the quantity of material given, the company boasts of being able to secure that fifty-seven pencil of the 80,000 made daily is abstracted it will be missed; and incidents are not wanting where this fact, being unknown and unsuspected, has brought people into trouble who thought that one pencil might be removed from among such large numbers. The rule of the house is that if a pencil is missed from a room, everyone employed in that room is discharged unless the pencil is found; and there is a further rule that no one discharged shall in any case be re-employed. Everyone in the place is interested in securing the honesty both of visitors and coworkers.

Secretiveness of Children.

The secretiveness of childhood is little understood; that would probably be pronounced rather a trait of maturity, yet I doubt if plotter or confidant ever had a more religious secrecy than a thoughtful child. We are apt to think of children as fresh from nature's unspoiled inspiration, and frank as the air or light—considering that it comes of the far-stretching heritage of their kind, and must have derived concealment and privacy along with other tendencies from their parents. No child can have an unprejudiced temper and spirit, and instead of wondering at the naughtiness of them, fathers and mothers, knowing themselves, should thank God hourly that their children are better than they. The child has secrets from everybody, certainly from its mates; it has as much trouble to find a sympathetic fellow as its elders have. It was not every boy that snow-balled and slid down hill with you to whom you could tell your speculations about the earth turning around and yet our staying on when we are heels up. It is rarely that the girl is discovered who can really enter into the other girl's feelings about her doll that died because the sawdust blood ran out.

Nay, the germs of distrust and withdrawal into self may be observed in the very cradle, where the mewling infant rejects sturdily the food from one hand that it accepts eagerly from another, and smiles at the impossible language of a woman, when much more impossible language from a man's mustache is scornfully and noisily rejected. Even in the elementary goo-goo there is, one sees, room for sympathy to show. We that have grown up are constantly showing the errors of children—petulent, passionate, sulky, careless, destructive, disproportionately valuing little things and large, hurting most those we love most, paining ourselves more irremediably than all, and going counter to our own desires from mere contankerousness. We are a mirror of our past petty selves, yet how little we realize this as we see the child grieve, and disobey and defy. What! do we treat children so—and shall we rebel at the thought that we have less than our deserts of kindness?—*Springfield Republican.*

Dirt and Bodily Heat.

The part which the skin plays in the regulation of bodily heat is not adequately estimated. The envelope of complicated structure and vital function which covers the body, and which nature has destined to perform a large share of the labor of health preserving, is practically thrown out of use by our habit of loading it with clothes. For needless to complicate matters by allowing it to be choked and encumbered with dirt. If the skin of an animal be coated with an impervious varnish, death must ensue. A covering of dirt is only less inimical to life. We are not now speaking of dirt such as offends the sense of decency, but of those accumulations of excluded matter with which the skin must become loaded if it is habitually covered and not thoroughly cleansed. The cold bath is not a cleansing agent. A man may bathe daily and use his bath towel even roughly, but remain as dirty to all practical intents as though he eschewed cleanliness; indeed the physical evil of dirt is more likely to ensue, because if what is neglected, the skin would cast off its excrementitious matter by periodic perspirations with desquamation of the cuticle. Nothing but a frequent washing in water, of at least equal temperature with the skin, and soap can insure a free and healthy surface. The bath require especial care, and it is too much the practice to neglect them. The omission of daily washings with soap and the wearing of foot coverings so tight as to compress the blood-vessels and retard the circulation of the blood through the extremities, are the most common causes of cold feet. The remedy is obvious; dress loosely and wash frequently.—*Lancet.*

Western papers are claiming that Indiana built the first railroad in this country, and cite a road with wooden rails put down near Shelbyville in 1833. But the railroad from the granite quarries in Quincy, Mass., to the water, four miles long, was projected in 1825, and was in operation the following year.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

A few mornings ago Johnson C. Whittaker, the colored cadet at the West Point military academy, was found in his room with his feet bound and his ears slit. He said that during the night he had been attacked by three men in masks. An investigation was at once begun by the military authorities.

Robert H. McCurdy and Herman D. Aldrich, who had been partners in one of the largest dry goods houses in New York, died the other day almost at the same hour and of the same disease.

The New York court of appeals has reaffirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Chastine Cox, under the sentence of death for the murder of Mrs. Hull.

The Connecticut Republican State convention met in New Haven, a few days ago, and chose twelve delegates to the national convention at Chicago. A resolution was adopted that the convention "pledges itself and the constituency which it represents to the hearty, vigorous and loyal support of the nominee of the Republican national convention at Chicago."

The Rhode Island State election resulted in no choice for governor and lieutenant-governor, and the election of those officers is therefore thrown into the general assembly, which is largely Republican. The other Republican candidates on the general ticket were elected.

Mrs. Lydia Dickinson, widow of United States Senator Dickinson, died in New York city a few days ago, aged seventy-seven years. Mrs. Dickinson was a woman of many accomplishments and in her day a leader of Washington society.

By an explosion of gas at a colliery near Girardville, Pa., William Crinage and C. Conrad were fatally and three other men seriously injured.

During the first quarter of 1880, 35,825 emigrants arrived at the port of New York, while for the same period last year there were only 11,114 arrivals. For the twelve months ended March 31, 1880, 163,656 emigrants arrived, while for the period ended March 31, 1879, the number of arrivals was 85,853.

Out of eighteen pedestrians who started on a six-day contest in New York for the O'Leary championship belt eight were left on the track at the close of the match. Nicholas Murphy, the holder of the belt, gave up after covering only fifteen miles. Frank Hart, the winner of the belt, made 503 miles, which is the largest score on record. Besides the belt he won about $17,000 in gate money and entrance fees. Of the other contestants Pegram, who like Hart is a colored man, covered 543 miles; Howard, 534 miles, Dobler, 531 miles; Allen, 525 miles; Krohne, 516 miles; Williams, 509 miles and Hanwaker, 450 miles.

A fire at Petroleum Center, Pa., destroyed the opera house, Exchange hotel, freight depot and many residences. Loss, about $15,000.

At a fire in Haverhill, Mass., two men were suffocated and a woman was severely injured.

Forest fires in Pike county, Pa., have destroyed a vast amount of valuable timber and other property.

Several speculators in New York and London have got up a corner on opium. Of the four thousand cases in the world, it is estimated that the ring has about three thousand in its possession. The speculators began to purchase at $4.50 per pound, and the present price in London is $6.50.

A few mornings ago the wind at Mount Washington, N. H., blew at the rate of 114 miles an hour and the thermometer recorded twelve degrees below zero.

The second trial of Jesse Billings for the murder of his wife was begun at Ballston, N. Y., a few days since.

Some twenty-five or thirty women voted for school officers in the new law at the Albany municipal election the other day.

Western and Southern States.

John Smith, a convict in jail at Jefferson City, Mo., quarreled with Martin Broderick, another convict, and struck him over the head with a spade, inflicting fatal injuries. Smith then started with spade in hand to escape from prison, but was halted by the guard, who called upon him to surrender. He refused and advanced in a threatening manner, when the guard shot him dead.

Twenty-five divorces were granted by the court in session at Sherman, Texas, within two weeks.

The Iowa Democrats, in State convention assembled at Burlington, nominated delegates to the national convention at Cincinnati

J. H. Rohrer, defaulting cashier of the late savings bank of Louisville, Ky., for embezzling $110,000 from the bank has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year. The aged prisoner pleaded guilty and received the lightest punishment that the law allows.

A herd of 23,800 cattle are being driven from Oregon to Montana; 120 mounted men do the driving, and the outfit includes provision wagons, arms and ammunition, 800 horses and forty dogs. The journey is made slowly, a day's travel not exceeding nine miles, and the speed will be lessened when hot weather comes on, in order not to get the beasts into bad condition.

A fire at Dixon, Ill., destroyed several mills and minor buildings, causing a loss of over $200,000. During the fire a terrible explosion occurred, killing two men and badly injuring several others.

One coach containing twenty passengers of a train on the Bellaire and Southwestern railroad went over a trestle eighteen miles from Bellaire, Ohio, and a number of persons were killed or injured.

Samuel Robinson (colored) was hanged at Leesburg, Va., for the murder of Edward Washington (colored), in 1869; and Anson Call (also colored) was hanged at Bennettsville, S. C., for burning and robbing a mill, this being the first execution in the State under the new law against arson.

The Oregon Democratic State convention has elected six delegates to the national convention.

At a gathering in Opelousas, La., Colin Fusilier, while drunk, began flourishing a pistol, and as some bystanders were trying to take the weapon from him it was discharged, instantly killing Louis Cortez. Fusilier tried to escape, but was shot dead by the crowd.

A suit pending in the United States court at Chicago concerning an oleomargarine patent has brought out the fact that oleomargarine has a sale in this country of 98,000,000 pounds per annum.

General Hatch's command of United States troops has had a fierce fight with Apache Indians in the Arizona mountains. The Indians were well fortified in rifle pits, but were finally defeated, losing about thirty warriors

From Washington.

The Senate has rejected the nominations of ex-Congressman Lynch (colored) and Deputy Collector John. S. Burton for supervisors of the census from Mississippi.

After listening to a long speech by Mr. Edmunds against the clause of the immediate deficiency bill which relates to the appointment of deputy marshals, the bill was passed by a party vote of 35 yeas to 21 nays.

William A. Newell, of New Jersey, has been nominated to be governor of Washington Territory.

The House committee on banking and currency has decided to report a bill repealing that portion of the internal revenue laws requiring two-cent stamps upon bank checks.

The President has granted a pardon to Judge Wright, recently sentenced to jail for assaulting the Hon. Columbus Delano, ex-secretary of the interior. The pardon releases the judge from imprisonment upon the payment of a fine of $1,000 which was a portion of his sentence.

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations: James B. Angell, of Michigan, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to China; John F. Swift, of California, and William H. Trescot, of South Carolina, to be commissioner to China, to constitute, with the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to that country, a commission to negotiate and conclude by treaty a settlement of such matters of interest to the two governments now pending between the same as may be concluded to it; Charles A. Adams, of Colorado, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Bolivia.

Our consul at Cork reports a great increase in emigration from the south of Ireland to the United States.

William H. Vanderbilt now stands registered as the holder of $51,000,000 of United States bonds.

Hon. William H. Howard, governor of Dakota, died in Washington a few days ago.

The House private lands committee has decided favorably upon the bill relating to the Santillion grant, which refers to about one-third of San Francisco. The object of the bill is to allow the San Francisco land association to enter the courts and contest its claim to the property there. If the claim is favorably adjudicated, the government is to pay to the association the value of the property, amounting to about $20,000,000.

Foreign News.

Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation as chancellor of the German empire on account of an adverse vote in the bundesrath on a bill imposing imperial stamp duties; but the emperor refused to accept his resignation.

The blockade of Arica, Peru, by the Chilian fleet has been forced by the Peruvian corvette Union after a seven hours' fight, during which the Union discharged her entire cargo and returned to Callao.

The Duchess of Newcastle has just been married to Tom Hohler, an opera singer. He is her second husband, and was the cause of her separation, a few years ago, from the Duke of Newcastle, who died last year.

A South American continental exhibition is to take place at Buenos Ayres in September.

An American citizen, accused of the murder of a turk at Constantinople, was recently tried before the American consul-general, and being found guilty of manslaughter was sentenced to two months' imprisonment. The Turkish minister of foreign affairs protested against the right of the American consul to try the case, and demanded the prisoner's surrender, which was refused.

The British steamer Darita has been sunk by a collision on the river Danube. Eleven passengers and five of the crew were drowned

Mr. Parnell, the Irish agitator, has received the freedom of the city of Cork for his services in behalf of Ireland.

The peace strength of the German army until March 31, 1880, has been fixed at 427,270 men.

The wife of President Diaz, of Mexico, is dead.

An English correspondent at Thyetmyo, Burmah, telegraphs that the Mandalay astrologers maintain that, in order to remove evil influences, a great propitiatory sacrifice is requisite. The victims are to be taken from all ranks to the numbers of four hundred. The priests are to contribute one hundred. The remainder will consist of men, women and children. Numerous arrests have been made to secure a sufficient number of victims. The priests, who have hitherto enjoyed immunity from sacrifice, are quitting Mandalay in great numbers.

Three persons were killed and six injured by a railroad collision near Moscow.

A London dispatch says that "the seven hundred men, boys, girls, priests and foreigners sacrificed at Mandalay, Burmah, for the restoration of the king's health, were buried alive—not burned, as previously stated—under the towers of the city walls. The deed was done to appease the evil spirits."

Mr. P. Lorillard's bay filly Geraldine, a promising racer, broke her back while exercising at Newmarket, England. She had been entered for a number of prominent races in England this year.

Eleven persons were killed and several wounded by the explosion of a still in a creosote manufactory in London.

Many persons have perished in floods in Asia Minor.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Logan submitted a resolution calling for information in reference to the recent mutilation of one of the corpses at West Point. Messrs. Eaton and Maxey thought the resolution premature. Mr. Logan modified his resolution so as to request the President to transmit such information as in his judgment would not be incompatible with the public interests. In reference to the resolution, Mr. Logan said the reports regarding the outrage were extraordinary and he wanted the facts. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Voorhies, Burnside, Bruce and Hoar, but the morning hour having expired it went over.

The House resolution authorizing the printing of 30,000 copies of the report on the manufacture of sugar from beets, prepared by Commissioner Le Duc, was passed; also, the House resolution for the printing of 500,000 copies of the report of the commissioner for the year 1879. The resolution for printing 5,000 additional copies of the report of the naval observatory on the eclipse of 1879 was passed.

The resolutions for printing 10,000 copies of the reports of the entomological commission on the Rocky mountain locust and 5,000 copies of the report on zoology were passed.

The Geneva award bill was taken up for the purpose of allowing Mr. McDonald to speak upon it. He supported his proposed substitute for the bill reported by the committee on the Geneva award. The substitute makes the first class of claims those resulting from damages by Confederate cruisers; the second class, claims for two per cent. additional interest on former awards; the third class, claims for reimbursement for war risks. It also allows interest at six instead of four per cent. on judgments hereafter rendered. He contended that the award fund is a national indemnity collected by the United States as a nation from Great Britain as a nation. It was not merely an award for damages, but a satisfaction of a national claim.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Bruce to reimburse colored depositors for losses incurred by the failure of the Freedman's bank.

The bill ratifying the Ute agreement was finally passed by a vote of thirty-seven yeas to sixteen nays.

Mr. Slater introduced a bill forfeiting the unearned lands included in the grant made to the Oregon Central railroad company. Referred.

Messrs. Davis, of Illinois, Hoar, Blaine, Thurman and Bayard took part in an animated discussion on the Geneva award bill.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill granting right of way to the North river railroad company. Referred.

House.

Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, reported the naval appropriation bill. Referred to the committee of the whole. The bill is accompanied by a short report which states that the estimate of the navy department amounted to $14,663,820.45. Of this sum the committee recommends the appropriation of $14,385,797.70, being a reduction of $218,023.75 from the estimates. The naval bill of last year appropriated $14,029,968.95, or $355,828.75 less than the present bill.

The Senate joint resolution was passed providing for payment of wages of employees of the government printing office for legal holidays.

To the army appropriation bill Mr. Sparks, under direction of the military committee, offered the following as an additional section:

No money appropriated in this act is appropriated or shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States to be used as a police force to keep the peace at the polls at any election held within any State."

Bills have been introduced: To provide for the survey and disposal of the mineral lands of the United States; for the appointment of a commission to investigate the Debris question in California; to alter and amend the sinking fund act; to organize and discipline the militia of the United States; to increase the pensions of helpless soldiers and sailors; in regard to the compensation of pension agents.

Mr. McCook offered a resolution calling on the secretary of war for information regarding the alleged outrage at West Point, but Mr. Aiken objected.

The House received the following message from the President: "In response to the resolution of the House of February 12, on the subject of negotiations concerning the emigration of Chinese to the United States, I transmit herewith a report of the secretary of state, to whom the matter was referred." The report of Secretary Evarts says: "No information has yet been received which enables me to say more than that occasional represent